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VOLUME XXX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inaugurated; the colored people will be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either the National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing

The penicerate Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for secfailure. They are now a narrow or reruge for sec-tional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with ques-tions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or

Reform.

Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copper-head and Confederate ascendency in the govern-ment of the nation, than a wide diffusion of THE ment of the hands, than a wide dimesion of The Chicago Tribunes among the people of the West. All the best speeches of the great Republican orators will be published.

All the important documents and facts will be

spread before its readers.

All useful political information will be given to the people. The Opposition party will be kept on the deensive, and the campaign be made warm and live-

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

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FINANCIAL. CHICAGO CITY LOAN. CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

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These Revenue Warrants are drawn in conformity with the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County, as recently delivered by Judge McAllister.

The Comptroller is now prepared to receive applications for said Warrants to the amount of one million (\$1,000,000) dollars. They will be issued in sums of five hundred (\$500) dollars and upwards, as desired, payable in 12 mouths from their date, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Warrants will be ready for delivery three days after deposit of amount at Comptroller's office, Room 3, City Hail.

Chicago, July 8, 1876.

B. H. McCREA,
J. B. BRIGGS,
J. ROSENBERG,
D. K. PEARSONS,
Finance Committee.
J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

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POLITICAL.

A Case of Thimble-Rig and Hocus-Pocus in National Politics.

The St. Louis Platform as It Was, and as It Now Is.

Very Remarkable "Corrections" Appear in the "Official" Document.

The Democratic Charge that Hayes Has No Congressional Record.

Hendricks' Utterances in Congress on the Land-Grant and Financial Questions.

HOCUS-POCUS. BOLD TAMPERING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. McPherson, in examining the official copy of the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, in order to pre-pare a correct copy for his manual, has discovered two changes in the document as read at St. Louis which are giving the Democrats much annoyance. The first of these is in the financial plank, and occurs in the closing clause, which followed the charge that the legislation of the Republican party had always impeded a return to specie-payment, and which at St. Louis read as follows: "As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of 1875, and we hereby demand its repeal." In the official copy which has since been prepared, the word "clause" in the above is changed to "date." As the general understanding that the repeal demanded was of the entire resumption clause, which involves much more than a simple date, and as this has been deliberately changed by some one in a way to make it simply demand a change in the date for resumption, without affecting any-of the rest of the act, it has naturally caused much commotion among one fac tion of the Democrats.

STILL MORE HIGH-HANDED. The other change in the official copy is in the fongolian plank. It will be remembered by all who were at the St. Louis Convention, or all who recall the report of tion, or all who recall the report of its proceedings, that when Mr. Dorsheimer read the Chinese plank he omitted a part, which he said was in pencil and could not be read, but the clerk would when he had finished the rest. Thereupon the California delegates insisted it should be read, and, after some confusion, their demand was complied with. This part proved to be a demand that the present treaty with China should be so modified as to prevent the farther importation of the Mongolian race. The Pacific-Coast delegates were particularly persistent in demanding that this should go into the platform, and it was read and adopted as part of it. This now has been left out entirely. California men will be as much provoked over this as some of the currency faction will be over the manipulation of the financial plank.

HAVES AND HENDRICKS. DEMOCRATIC CHARGE THAT HAYES HAS NO CON-GRESSIONAL RECORD-HENDRICKS' CONGRES-

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—After the most severe scouting, the Democrats have come to the conclusion that Hayes has no Congressional record.

This is all they can say, and the howl is continually heard. Diving into every species of legislation, they are chagrined to find that Hayes didn't make a record vulnerable to constant at tack; and, as a consequence, they denounce him as a nonentity. So far as the Con-gressional career of Mr. Hayes is concerned, it s identical with that of men of all political parties, no matter how great their ability or ommanding their talents.

CONGRESS IS A SCHOOL, in which the Preparatory student does not take off the prizes belonging to the Senior class. No matter how great the natural and acquired attainments of a man may be, he can never assume successful leadership in the House until his other qualities are supplemented by a thor-ough Parliamentary training. Men infinitely beneath the novice in all mental attributes will give him the snub complete on the floor of the House. It thus happens that Mr. Hayes never had the opportunity, during his limited career, to make a place of prominence for him-self. In this he but

never had the opportunity, during his limited career, to make a place of prominence for himself. In this he but Followed the Universal rule.

The "Great Commoner," Thaddeus Stevens,—a man whose legislative character is at the height of fame, and who impressed his political ideas and feelings upon almost every important measure brought to completion,—imade but a slight figure during his Congressional infancy. So with the most commanding and experienced Parliamentary General of the present period, James G. Blaine; there was naught of evidence in earlier days to warrant a judgment in favor of his recently-displayed exalted abilities. Every man who enjoys a Congressional life must be content to accept temporary obscurity, and RESIGN IMMEDIATE FAME TO OTHERS, even though they be less worthy, and in personal intellect inferior. This has been the universal rule, rarely invaded, and with but one shining contradiction to its infallibility. During the troublous period prior to the Ordinances of Secession, the evenly-balanced political strength in the House of Representatives gave a chance for the sudden development of the gifted attainments of Henry Winter Davis. It was only a meteoric shot, however; for, when the excitement died away, there were fuller suns displayed, and the legislation of that erabecame their handiwork. Even should the brilliant editor of the Courier-Journal enter the House, he will find a place of obscurity on some minor Committee, where his talents will be wasted, and his temper soured at the inequality of official life.

But, while Mr. Hayes was in the House, he did make a record, and

But, while Mr. Hayes was in the House, he did make a record, and AN INVALUABLE ONE TOO.

As a new member, assigned to duty on a Committee of little national prominence, he exerted himself for the right, and gave a consistent support to his old comrades in arms. Nearly every measure he proposed had for its object the interest of the soldier; and, in the performance of all duties, he gave a conscientious and studious attention, worthy of emulation. But it is not always those who absorb the greatest lung-power that make the best Congressmen. Many men now "still as a mouse"

the best Congressmen. Many men how "still as a mouse"

EXERT A WONDERFUL INFLUENCE
on legislation, and secure for their constituents rewards much greater than they are actually entitled-to. Take, for instance, the case of Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who without even saying Booh! used to walk off with the lion's share of the River and Harbor appropriation.

This exceeding desire to cremate the Republican party on account of the want of a record in Mr. Hayes, led your correspondent into an examination of some of those who have secured a "record." And the result is a little astounding, particularly as the insinuation was abroad that all the existing virtue is resident in the Democratic party. Going to the top of the ladder,

MR. HENDRICKS,

ladder,

MR. HENDRICKS,

of Indiana, nominee for the Vice-Presidency,
was selected. It seems to me that this recordbusiness is somewhat like Mr. Wegg's
maneuvres to grind Mr. Boffin's nose. Tilden
hasn't any recod worthy of mention, except that
which comes in the category of the lesst said
about the better; and the "purest statesman"
of the party has meandered into ways questionable at least—in a Republican. By the record,

Mr. Hendricks is proved to have been a salary-grabber, which is a beinous sin according to Democratic doctrine.

But the principal crime at which Democracy now turns pale is "THE PROFLIGATE WASTE OF FUBLIC LANDS, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power." This comes from the "ke-form" creed. How unhappy it must make them feel to know that this "profligate waste" was consummated by and with the advice and consent of their nominee for the Vice-Presidency. This is a kind of an offset to the reckless assaults upon the Hon. William A. Wheeler. But this same record will verify the assertion and here is the proof:

During the last Congress, one of the most severe Parliamentary contests of modern days was occasioned by the attempt to extend the time in which the Bayfield & St. Croix landgrant could be secured. It will, therefore, surprise the innocent voter to know that Mr. Hendricks, in 1864, just after his election to the United States Senate, was

ONE OF ITS MOST URGENT SUPPORTERS.
Said he: "Minnesota asks this grant. I say, let her have it; and, if possible, let this road be constructed." It was designated "a fair measure," and one meeting his approbation. Indeed, he was so anxious to secure this grant—Wisconsin Senators opposed it—that he declared: "If the Senator from Wisconsin wishes to enlarge the grant to the State of Miunesota in this bill, let us do it;

"I AM WILLING TO DO IT."

Rather predigal with the public domain! And Mr. Hendricks even proposed an amendment carrying out this scheme.

When the Pacific Railroad bill was under discussion in the same year, Mr. Hendricks said: "The Hannibal & St. Joseph Road is a road that was constructed in part by the Government of the United States. As a member of the House of Representatives, a number of years ago, I felt it to be my duty to vote in favor of a land-grant to enable the State of Missouri to build that very important road." So he was one of the ancient and consistent members of the land-grant to enable the State of Missouri to build t

as big as I don't know how many States,—thus received notice from Mr. Hendricks.

The bill before the Senate proposes to encourage the construction of a very important railread to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the waters of the Pacine Ocean. Everybody can see at a glance that it is a work of national importance. It proposes to grant lands in a northern latitude, where, without the construction of a work like that, the lands are comparatively without value to the Government. No person acquainted with the condition of that section of the country supposes that there can be very extensive settlements until the Government shall encourage those settlements by the construction of some work like this. I do not think that a work of such national importance ought to be embarrassed in its passage through this body, and through the Homesof Representatives, by amendments proposing of Representatives by amendments proposing works that are comparatively local. No Republican ever gave the Northern Pacific Road a better indorsement. It might be stated here that it was upon the motion of Mr. Hen-dricks that

dricks that

THE FORT SMITH (ARKANSAS) GRANT
was made in 1866; and it is this bill which has
occasioned no little trouble with the Indians in
the adjacent territory.

Coming back to a discussion of the Northern
Pacific, in 1868 Mr. Hendricks had this to say:

Coming back to a discussion of the Northern Pacific, in 1868 Mr. Hendricks had this to say:

Now, sir, this is a great work. If it can be accomplished with the aid of the land-grant, it is one of the greatest achievements this country has ever contemplated.

But all that is proposed to this road is to give it lands that are to-day not worth one cent per acre to the Government. There is not a Senator here who would give for that vast region of country, unaided by some work of this sori, one cent per acre. Senators forget what it is that gives value to the public lands.

How WOULD THIS LOOK in the St. Louis platform?

When the Central Branch of the Union Pacific came into the Senate, in 1868, with a clear grab at the Treasury amounting to several millions, and when Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, pictured the "poor old thing"—the Treasury—as paralyzed, Mr. Hendricks was again with the grab-party. Said he: "I find that, in 1866, Congress said to this Atchison Road: 'Construct your hundred miles; you shall have your subsidy.' . Unless I hear some reason that shall disturb my judgment thus formed, I expect to vote for the bill."

These are only examples I have given, and it can be positively stated that there is hardly an

These are only examples I have given, and it can be positively stated that there is hardly an instance where a grant was proposed, during Mr. Hendricks' Senatorial career, that failed to

Mr. Hendricks' Schatorial career, that Tailed to RECEIVE HIS POWERFUL SUPPORT.

This is the more marvelous because he had formerly been Commissioner of the Land-Office, and must have had a keen appreciation of our land-policy. Of course he had, when he declared that "The great body of the land in New Martin and Lock of the 2". clared that "The great body of the land in New Mexico is really not worth going to look after."

As Mr. Hendricks has recently stated that he and Gov. Tilden only differ on immaterial points, and that they are in the main in one accord, it becomes a curious study to dive into Mr. H.'s record. This curiosity is somewhat increased by the conflicting statements relative to Mr. Hendricks' financial opinions. To partly unravel this mystery, here are some extracts from his last speech in the Senate on the financial question. The bill under consideration was entitled a bill
"TO STHENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT,"

question. The bill under consideration was entitled a bill
"TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT,"
and was passed by the Republican House in consequence of the popular demand, and in accordance with the promise made by the Republican Convention. Mr. Hendriks thus spoke:
Mr. President, I do not design to vote for the first section of this bill. I do not believe in the construction that the first section has undertaken to place upon former legislation. I understand the first section as it now stands, with the amendments that have been made, simply to provide that all the obligations of the Government shall be discharged in gold, unless the law or the contract itself expressly provides that they may be paid in the paper-currency of the country. For that proposition

nd I say there is no occasion for passing

Again:

I am opposed now, while there is this large difference between paper and gold in the country, to
a law which has no practical bearing except to commit the Government to a construction of the laws
contrary, in my judgment, to their true, and just,
and proper meaning.

I think, if the right policy be pursued, we may
in the end come to a specie-basis for our currency. in the end come to a specie-basis for our currency.
I do not look for that at an early day. I do not expect it to be brought about by any action of Congress, either in extending or restricting the circulation of the country.

Again, he declared:

Again, he declared:

I am in favor of such reasonable issue of Treasury notes as the business of the country may require. I do not expect to vote for any increase of the bank-currency: I do not think it necessary to interpose the credit of a bank between the people and the credit of the Government.

After arguing

AGAINST ANY RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS, be said:

AGAINST ANY RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS, he said:
But you may tell the Secretary of the Treasury to commence paying out gold to-morrow, and the result will be what was beautifully described by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCreery] a few days ago. The sun of that day, as he said, will go down upon an exhausted Treasury. It cannot be done. You cannot pay a debt of this magnitude with \$200,000,000 of gold in the country.
Can Mr. Tilden be in accord with these views? During the early days of the same session. Mr. Hendricks introduced a resolution declaring that, "Where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the laws under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."
Mr. Hendricks evidently isn't sound on the currency question, and no amount of palavering will make him appear so.

MNEMON.

REFORM.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS. FELLOW-CITIZENS: The responsibility of this hour weighs gravely upon my mind, as I am about to step to the front and offer my services as a candidate for the Governorship of the peo-ple of Illinois. If the Democracy redeem the State from radical rule and misrule, our best citizens have to come to the rescue; and it is this conviction which makes it my imperative duty to now offer to place myself at the head of affairs. Our best citizens must now devote their time and money to the cause of reform. The great Reformer, Tilden, has placed himself at the head of the National ticket, and in doing so expended \$700,000 at the St. Louis Convention at one dash. This Louis Convention at one dash. This proves that the gritty little statesman is in deadly earnest in the cause of reform. Judas Arnold Benedict is no less patriotic than the great Tilden. If it is necessary for him to expend \$1,000,000 in our Convention in order to purge the minds of our delegates of any undue feeling they may entertain for other Gubernatorial candidates, and to convince them of his supreme fitness for the place, he will respond

cerity than this could not be demanded in any cause.

The Convention will sid Tilden by nominating me for the Gubernatorial candidate. Like him, I am willing to vindicate my right to and fitness for the place with my money. Cullom, poor parsimonious Cullom, never paid a nickel for the Republican nomination. He's a pretty looking patrict to talk about running for the Governorship of 3,000,000 people, when he isn't willing to pay a cent in the great cause of Reform. It will cause Grant and his leaders to tremble with fear when they learn that the great leaders of the Democracy are coming down with their millions in the cause of Reform, and Hayes and Wheeler will be struck dumb when they see we are in dead earnest about routing the Republican party; and the blush of shame will mount Hayes' cheek when he learns that we paid our bar'ls of money in the good cause, whilst he just sneaked up and accepted the Republican nomination without paying a cent.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

Reform is the issue of the hour. My time and

time the elder brother "came to himself," and the appublican nomination without paying a control of the specific property of the specific property

thought in inder the following the street of the wretched Aboliton War, were quickly squelched, and Tilden and Hendricks were promptly nominated. This was glorious, as both these noble men bitterly opposed that wicked War. But more than this, they are both great friends to the farmers, and particularly is this true of Tilden, who is now withholding nearly a million of dollars which he captured from one of these wicked, heartless monopolies,—a railroad company,—and, although they are bellowing in court about the return of this money, the grand old Reformer and farmer's friend pays no attention to it; for he well knows they intend to use this money to finish up the farmers with.

tend to use this money to finish up the farmers with.

If Reform is the motto with the old party of glorious memories in Illinois, then let them copy after the St. Louis Convention, and pay no attention to Independents and sore-head Republicans. True-blue Democrats are only to be nominated; and for your Governor you can find no better material than Judas Arnold Benedict. If you carry Illinois, you want true Democracy, backed by brains. I can carry the State for you, and my willingness to scatter \$1,000,000 in the Convention in the holy cause of Reform shows how carnestly my heart is in the grand work, and that I am worthy to work with Tilden, who only paid \$700,000 for his nomination. You have not had a Reformer for. Governor since Gov. Matteson, and now I offer my services. The public service has become dreadfully corrupt, and I run wholly and solely upon the issue of Reform.

Alton, Ill., July 20, 1878.

THE LIBERALS.

WHY THEY SUPPORT HAYES AND WHEELER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHILLICOTHE, Mo., July 20.—I observe that THE TRIBUNE and other Republican papers frequently of late use the expression, "The Liberals are coming back to their first love,"—"they have seen the error of their ways," etc., etc. Now, in point of fact, this is not true. Their departure from the organization known as the Republican party was for causes well known and unnecessary now to enumerate. Those causes still exist, and are every day intensified by the conduct of the Ad-ministration, and were it not that the Liberals believe the Administration of Hayes will remove believe the Administration of Hayes will remove those causes scarcely a man of them would vote with the Republicans. It is notorious that the Liberals wanted Bristow nominated at Cincinnati. They are satisfied with Gov. Hayes. His irreproachable private character and patriotic public record warrant them is the indulgence of the hope that his Administration will be free from the errors of the present one; that he will not ostracize that large and intelligent class of original Republicans known as Liberals, but will adopt and carry out the reforms the Liberals contended for while in the old party and since their departure. The Liberals see in the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler the advance of the Republican party towards the standpoint occupied by themselves.

Instead of the Liberals coming or going back," the old party has taken an immense stride toward the Liberal camp, and the platform and Gov. Hayes' letter promises still further advances toward us. We are willing for the time being to stand still and await the approval of the old party, and we believe that during Hayes' term a permanent union of all elements opposed to the Democratic party will be effected. It is an insult to the Liberals to say they are going back,—penitent for their sin of leaving the old party. We are more respectful to the old party than to taunt its members in any such way. We compliment them upon their disposition, as at present strongly manifested, to come to us. We can't vote for Tilden, because we believe that as a reformer he is a rigantic fraud, and that the Democratic cry of reform is hypocritical.

Mr. Editor, please "give us a rest" on such phrases as "The Liberals are coming back," but rather say they are willing to trust their cause in the hands of Gov. Hayes.

A Liberal Republican. those causes scarcely a man of them would

A POLITICAL FABLE. A POLITICAL YABLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LANCASTER, Wis., July 21.—I have just closed the reading of Mr. Storre' great speech at Aurora, Ill. It is a masterly analysis of the issues entering into the Presidental canvass of 1876, which could scarcely be improved upon by either addition or subtraction,

promptly. Money should never be used for corrupt purposes in a pelitical convention, but when it is necessary to instruct through that agency the minds of delegates into a line of action which will conduce to the public good and solid reform, then to withhold it is not patrictic. This was the high and holy purpose which inspired the great Reformer, Tilden, to come down so handsomely at St. Louis. In this respect I am his equal: and it shows forth clearly that we consider Reform more dear to our hearts than we do our money, Greater sincerity than this could not be demanded in any cause.

yet perhaps you will indulge me in quoting a short passage,—if not for criticism, perhaps for the purpose of introducing a political fable with a moral.

Mr. Storrs says: "If there are any Liberals or Independents here to-night who wandered off with Greeley in 1872, I say to them, We open wide the door—we bid you welcome—only _don't do so any more."

Does not this closing smack a little of a greeting and a welcome addressed to a returning Prodigal! In olden times a father had two sons. The younger became restless, sought and obtained his portion, took his journey into a far country, squandered all he had in rictous living, and in the company of harlots; at last, when "he came

In later days, another later always and in the company of harlots; at last, when "he country, squandered in the country of the series of the series, sought and obtained his portion, took his journey into a far country, squandered all the company of harlots; at last, when "he came to himself," he returned to his father a humbled, ragged, weeping beggar, to the sorrow, no doubt, of one said "fatted calf."

In later days, another father had two sons, living jointly and happily upon the old estate. Ere long, however, the sider became intoxicated with success and power, loaded his table with viands, invited harlots to partake thereof, and even hugged them to his bosom, despite the earnest entreaties of the younger brother—over whom he even tyrranized—until debauchery became the parent of disgrace to the whole family. When the younger, in order to preserve his own dignity, character, and morals, withdrew from the household, forfeits his home, to wander among strangers penniless (save his moral character). In due course of time the elder brother "came to himself," smashed his bottles of champagne, kicked his harlots out of doors, and, with the promise of Reform, invites back his wandering, bomeless, and aggrieved brother to assist him in repairing the family disgrace. The younger, conscious of manhood, and in the nobleness of his nature, returns to the old home with gladness and full of hope—not in rags, neither with begging nor with seeping, but with joy and rejoicing, extends the hand of fellowship, saying kindly, "Dear brother." Only don't do so any more." Very respectfully,

An Independent forever, A Democrat' no, never.

railroad-bond-grands. The Tribune is the Grangers.

Of the Chicago papers, The Tribune is rapidly becoming the favorite. Its devotion to reform within the party, and its admirable and fearless exposures of Democratic professions, commend if to the favorable consideration of all commend in the favorable consideration of all the ligent citizens.

COMING CONTESTS.

WHEN CONGRESSMEN AND STATE OFFICERS WILL NEXT BE CHOSEN THROUGHOUT THE UNION. New York Times. Below we present a list of the dates of the elections next to be held in the several States. Various incorrect statements respecting them have been printed in some of the papers, and none of the political almanaes that we have seen gives a correct list. Especial effort has been made to secure accuracy in the following. Most uncertainty prevails respecting the election of the members of the next Congress. By the new Apportionment bill it was provided that Representatives should hereafter be chosen on the same day throughout the Union, that day being the Tuesday next after the first Mon-day in November in 1876, and in every second year thereafter. But the Forty-third Congress so modified this law that it does not apply, un-

so modified this law that it does not apply, unless supplemented by action of the Legislature of the State, to any State that has not yet changed its day of election, and whose Constitution must be amended in order to effect a change in the day of the election of State officers.

It will be seen that the States in which elections will be held prior to the Presidential contest, with their several dates, are these: Aug. 7, Alabama; Sept. 4, Arkansas; Sept. 5, Vermont; Sept. 11, Maine; Oct. 4, Georgia; Oct. 10, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia; Nov. 6, Louisians.

7, Alabama; Sept. 4, Arkanas; Sept. 5, Vermont; Sept. 11, Maine; Oct. 4, Georgia; Oct. 10, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia; Nov. 6, Lousiana.

Alabama will elect State officers on Monday, Aug. 7; Congressman on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Arkanasa will elect State officers on Monday, Sept. 4; Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

California will elect Cargressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in September, 1879.

Colorado will elect State officers and Congressman on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Delsware will elect Congressman on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

State officers will next be elected in November, 1878.

Florida will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Georgia will elect Governor on Wednesday, Oct. 4; Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Illinois will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Indiana will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Kansas will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Kansas will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Kansas will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

State officers will next be chosen on the first Monday, Aug. 7; Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

State officers will next be chosen on the first Monday in August, 1879.

Leuisiana will elect Governor and Congressmen on Monday, Sept. 11.

Maryland will elect Governor and Congressmen on Monday, Sept. 11.

Maryland will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

State officers will next be chosen in November, 1879.

Massachusetts will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Michigan will elect Congressmen on Tuesday,

Minnesota will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.

Mississippi will elect Congressmen on Tuesday. Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.

Missouri-will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Nebraska will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Nevada will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1878.

New Hampshire will elect Governor and Congressmen on Tuesday, March 13, 1877.

New Jersey will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be elected in November, 1877.

New York will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. Two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State will be voted upon on the same day.

North Carolina will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. Certain proposed

amendments to the Constitution of the State will be voted upon on the same day.

Ohlo will elect minor State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Oct. 10. The regular election for Governor will next occur in October, 1877.

Oregon will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. The next election of Governor will occur in June, 1878.

Pennsylvania will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1878.

Rhode Island will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7; State officers on Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

South Carolina will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Tennessee will elect Governor and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Texas will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday in the co

7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.
Vermont will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Sept. 5.
Virginia will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.
West Virginia will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Wisconsin will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in Nov. 1877.
POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

John Laus Iar called:

Monday, July 24—Louisiana Democratic, in Batn Rouge.

Wedfiesday, July 28—New York Colored Repub-Wednesday, July 25—New 1972 Colored Republican, in Syracuse.
Thursday, July 27—West Virginia Republican, in Little Rock; Illinois Democratic, in Springfield.
Wednesday, Aug. 2—Georgia Democratic, in At

Wednesday, Aug. 2—Georgia Democratic, in Atlanta.
Thursday, Aug. 3—Michigan Republican, in Lansing.
Wednesday, Aug. 9—California Republican, in San Francisco; Missouri Republican, in Jefferson City; Arkansas Republican (number two), in Little Rock; Tennessee Democratic, in Nashville; Michigan Democratic, in Detroit.
Tuesday, Aug. 15—South Carolina Democratic, in Columbia.
Wednesday, Aug. 16—Kansas Republican, in Topoka.

Topeka.

Wednesday, Aug. 23—New York Republican, at
Saratoga Springs; New York Liberals, at Saratogs Saratoga Springs; New York Liberais, at Saratoga Springs.
Thursday, Aug. 24—Nevada Republican, in Carson: Tennessee Republican, in Nashville.
Monday, Aug. 28—Nevada Democratic, in Virginia City.
Wednesday, Aug. 30—New Jersey Republican, in New Brunswick; Iowa Democratic, in Des Mosnes.
Wednesday, Sept. 13—Maryland Democratic, in Raltimore.

altimore.
Tuesday, Sept. 19—New York Colored Men's, in Syracuse (number two).

Wednesday, Sept. 20—Mass Convention of Union Veterans in Indianapolis, Ind.

Tussday, Sept. 26—Nebraska Republican, in Lin-

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARBONDALE, ILL. CARBONDALE, II.L.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, III., July 23.—The Democratic County Convention met at Murphysboro yesterday, and nominated I. Banks Mayhal for State Senator, Judge William A. Lemma for State's Attorney, and J. B. Kimball for Sheriff. There being several aspirants for each office, the attendance was good and the confest spirited. Each of the candidates are solid men, and will make a close run with their Republican

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 23.—The approaching conference next Tuesday between the heads of conference next Tuesday between the heads of messes of the Democratic party and the political middlemen of the Independent Reformers is the subject of considerable conjecture among politicians. John Hise, of Cook, who so bitterly denounced the Democracy as sold out to August Belmont and the money-power in his speech at the Farmers' Convention, accepting the nomination of Auditor, was in town yesterday on his tour through the State, and very much wants to be renominated by the Democratic Convention next Thursday as an Old-Line Democrat. The chances now seem to be rather in favor of the renomination of some of the Democrats on the Farmers' ticket, but a pressure is being brought to bear to induce H. T. Aspern, the nominee for Treasurer, to withdraw, in order that the Hon. Alexander Starne, of this city, may be nominated. If a straight ticket is nominated, and the original Tilden men insist upon that course, Lieut.-Gov. Glenn is most likely to be nominated for Governor; E. T. Takamon, of the Fullon Democrat, of State:

that course, Lieut.-Gov. Glenn is most likely to be nominated for Governoy; E. T. Takemon, of the Fulton Democrat, for Secretary of State; Starne for Treasurer; Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, for Attorney-General. For Auditor and Lieutenant-Governor, the straight slate isn't yet made up.

THE INDIANA INFLATIONISTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—The Chairman of the Independent Greenback State Central Committee denies the report that comes from Washington to the effect that the Greenback party of Indiana will support Tilden and Hendricks in case the House repeals the Resumption act, and says that, in no case, will the Independents of Indiana support the Democratic ticket, either State or national. The Independents will stand by Peter Cooper and their own State ticket at all hazards, believing that they can carry the State. The Committee has called a new State Convention for Aug. 17, to take a position on the silver question, and will declare that the State Legislature has the right to make all silver coins of the United States a full legal-tender without limit as to amount, and, will make that question a test on the election of the members of the next General Assembly. A Greenback rally took place at the State-House grounds on Saturday, at which Judge Harrington, Judge Huff, and the Hon. Moses W. Field made speeches.

PARFIFILD, III.

FARFIELD, III.

and the Hon. Moses W. Field made speeches.

FAIRFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., July 22.—The largest meeting that has been in Wayne County took place to-day. Over 1,000 were present. The County Convention was held. The Hon. S. M. Cullom made one of his stirring and enthusiastic speeches, reviewed the Reformer Tilden, and urged the party to go to work and organize in every township. The party is sanguine of carrying the county in November.

A MICHIGAN REPORMER. A MICHIGAN REPORMER.

Austin Blair, of this State, wrote a sympathizing letter to the Democratic meeting of Thursday night, and, in a previous letter he declares than Tilden "embodies within himself both the principles and practices of genuine reform," which is probably the case, as Blair understands "reform." At the close of his Gubernatorial term Blair had his house and stables becausifully stocked with meaning received from

form," which is probably the case, as Blair understands "reform." At the close of his Gubernatorial term Blair had his house and stables bountifully stocked with presents received from individuals whom he had appointed to office, and when his "back pay" as Congressman was handed to him he put it in his pocket, and kept it there.—Detroit Post.

How they wanted their eggs cooked.

At one of our leading hotels, two Democrats, one from the East and the other from the West, took seats at the breakfast table, and from what was on the bill of fare ordered brofled eggs. The waiter inquired how they would have them. The advocate of hard money and a resumptionist said he would have his Tildenized. The other, who was an inflationist and a repudiationist, preferred his Hendricksized. The poor African seemed amazed; when the first, seeing his embarrassment, said he would have his Aard, while the other explained by ordering his to be brought soft.—Washington Republican.

The Differences.

Gov. Hayes has been before the country as a candidate for President for over four weeks, and not a word has been said against his character, honesty, or integrity. Gov. Tilden has been in nomination only half that time, and the papers all over the country have been full of his shortcomings daily.—Alion Telegraph.

The following letter from a distinguished patriot over the sea is going the rounds, under the head of "News from the fat old innocent abroad":

In Formen Lands, July 10, 1876.—Friend San: I send you draft on New York for \$500,000, which you can use in the canvass something after the system we adopted to defeat Dix. The six millions holds out tip top. I am waiting, dear Sanmy, for the happy day when I can return to my native shores and fly to your bosom under the roof of the White House. Did you fix that up with the Shesiff? If not, you had better do it soon, or he may get miffed and squeal. My general health is hunky. How is your spine now, and do you feel the old shock yet? I feel as if I would make a good Minister to England, pr

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CENTENNIAL.

The Russian Naval and Military Display.

Models of Dry-Docks, Floating Docks, and Shipsof-War.

The Steering-Machine and Grappling-Sounder-Big Guns and Mortars.

Practical Works from the Technological Institute of St. Petersburg.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Prof. Archer, one of the British Commissioners, in a lecture de livered in this city before the Social Science Association, stated that the Moscow Exhibition of 1874 was the best that the world had ever of 1874 was the best that the world had ever seen, so far as symmetry of arrangement was concerned. The Russians certainly are very thorough in all their undertakings. Here, in this Exhibition, their display, while not so extensive as that of France, Germany, or England, is most carefully selected and admirably set forth. That part which is located in Machinery Hall is made un almost avaluativals of Georges. Hall is made up almost exclusively of Government contributions. The Naval Museum of St. Petersburg, the Imperial Admiralty, and the Hydrographic Bureau are all represented. The united exhibit serves powerfully to impress the visitor with the immense resources of the Empire, and the wonderful progress it has made in scientific engineering since the days when Peter the Great took his first lessons in

when Peter the Great took his first lessons in shipbuilding at the Hague.

In glancing over the naval collection, the features that attract attention first are the models of ships and dry-docks. The Imperial Dry-Dock at Cronstadt is here reproduced, even to the most minute particulars. It has a length of 500 feet, and is calculated to accommodate vessels drawing 26 feet of water. The average depth of the water is 31½ feet. The breadth of the caisson is 70 feet. Surrounding the cistern depth of the water is 31½ feet. The breadth of the caisson is 70 feet. Surrounding the cistern is a line of rails, upon which steam cranes are propelled to any desired point. At the same time, there is a stationary steam crane at each end of the dock. The cranes have a capacity of from 10 to 20 tons each. The entrance of the dock is built of granite, while broad flag-stones form the pavement around the cistern.

A model is also shown of a floating-dock at Cronstadt. These docks, which may be built either of iron or wood, are for the use of vessels disabled, or to enable vessels to cross shallow water. They are quadrangular in shape, and the one whose model is here exhibited has an outside length of 325 feet.

The Russian Navy is known to be formidable. The models shown are all of ships now existing, and, though not many are given, they each represent a distinct class of vessel. One of these is a ministure of the corvette Teutchong, one of the swiftest saflers in the fleet. Its length is 340 feet, its bredth 30 feet, and its draught 15½ feet. It is arned with three 6-inch rifled cannon, two 4-pounders, and two 9-pounders.

The Imperial yacht Livado, of which a model is exhibited, was built expressly for the use of the Imperial family; and, in its construction, high speed and safety were equally consulted. It has a length of 260 feet, a width of 30 feet, and a draught of 15 feet. It has the oscillating cylinder engines, with a capacity of 460 horse-power, and a speed of 15 knots an hour.

A circular iron-clad vessel, named after Admiral Popoff, who was its inventor, is shown. There are two of these war-ships in the Russian navy. The leading idea in their construction is to secure the greatest capacity of weight with

nave. The leading idea in their construction is to secure the greatest capacity of weight with the lightest draught. In this they follow out the idea of Mr. Reed, of the British navy, who advocated the shortening of ships for the purpose of obtaining handliness and reduction of weight. The iron-clad, of which this is the model, has a diameter of 120 feet, with a draught of 12 feet and 7 inches, and a total displacement of 3,550 square feet.

Another iron-clad, Peter the Great, is exhibited, though not of the circular form. It has a length of 350 feet, a breadth of 63 feet and 3 inches, with a draught of 22 feet and 9 inches. This vessel has two screws, and two engines of 600 horse-power each, and carries four 12-inch guns.

100 horse-power each, and carries four 12-inch guns.

Of naval apparatus there is a complete exhibit. One of the noticeable articles is a model of Mozikroff's steering-machine. In this, advantage is taken of the motion of the propeller's shaft, which is transmitted, by suitable application of the gearing, to the axle of the steering-wheel. A standard compass, with lighting apparatus, is made so that light is reflected by a lamp directly on the card of the compass. This is, of course, for use at night. A grappling-sounder for deep-sea soundings is composed of two cups attached to bars joined in scissors-like fashion, and so made that, on touching bottom, the cups instantly come together, bringing with them everything that is in their road, and are then raised like other dredges. This machine was used very successfully in the late survey of the Caspian Sea. Besides these, there are numbers of other interesting objects, including patent appliances for lowering boats in a storm, patent safety-valves,—consisting of large, square pieces of matting, to be lowered outside a leaking vossel for the purpose of stopping the hole,—signal-lights, and models of mast-tops.

mig vessel for the purpose of stopping the note, —signal-lights, and models of mast-tops.

HII.

There are half-a-dozen guns and mortars of Russian manufacture on exhibition. It may not be generally known that Russia now employs guns of home-manufacture exclusively. The rule is a recent one, since it was only a few years ago that Krupp found a ready market in Eastern Europe for his wares. The largest of the guns shown is a 9-inch one. At Vienna, the Russian Government exhibited a 12-incher; but, on account of the trouble and expense of transportation so long a distance, it was decided to send to Philadelphis only the lighter kind. The big Krupp gun in the German Department, to which allusion has been so offen made, has a bore of 14 inches. The Russian guns, however, are large enough, and of sufficient variety, to give a fair idea of quality and style.

The 4-inch rifle-gun before alluded to was manufactured at Oboukoff. One peculiarity of its construction deserves notice. As is known, the groove of a rifle-gen wears away after being fired about a thousand times. It had been customary until recently to throw away the gun after the groove had been destroyed. Now, however, as is instanced in this specimen, the groove is made on a cylinder, which is inserted in the bore; and, after the groove becomes sufficiently worn away, the cylinder is withdrawn, and a new one, with a fresh groove, inserted in its place. The gun carries a projectile weighing 300 pounds.

A smaller gun, for a 17-pound ball, is shown. This is placed upon a carriage having an extremely simple and beautiful apparatus for raising and depressing the mouth very rapidly. This is for use against torpedo-boats, to attack which requires extraordinary quickness of aim. Of the other guns, there is noticeable a 6-incher, having a carriage invented by Capt. Ericsson, of Monitor fame; also, a 6-inch and an 8-inch mortar. A model of a Monitor invented by Admiral Popoff is interesting. This carries two guns, each of 12-inch bore, which are elevated by hydraulic

TV.

The remainder of the Russian exhibit in Machinery Hall is mostly taken up with a collection of practical works from the Technological Institute of St. Petersburg. This school is one of the highest of the kind now existing in Russia, and has accommodation for 500 students. It is divided into two departments,—mechanical and chemical. The former prepares men for the management of machine-shops, and of the rolling-stock on railroads. Before entering the Institute, the student must have graduated at one of the middle schools (gymnasia), and have passed a competitive examination. The course is arranged for five years; and the studies include mathematical analysis, natural philosophy, the-

oretical and practical mechanics, mechanical technology, the art of construction and of mechanical drawing. Besides this, a part of the student's time is devoted to manual labor in workshops and milts belonging to the Institute.

The collection here exhibited is composed of articles manufactured by the students during the year 1875. The simpler tools are arranged at one end,—consisting of rasps, fles, augurs, chisels, and all articles used in turning wood. Next may be seen casting-mold models of details of machines,—such as valves, screws, nuts, pistons, etc. Beyond are tools for joining,—such as hand-saws and planes. So they go on up to forges, shafts, and wheels. For the mechanic and the scientific engineer, each of the specimens possesses a high degree of interest. Especially are they of value to the American people, as sllowing what may be done in the way of practical machanical instruction.

G. E. W.

AN AUTO-OBITUARY.

Miss Martineau's Autobiographical Sketch The announcement of the death of Miss Har riet Martineau in the London Daily News was sin riet Martineau in the London Daily News was singularly enough accompanied by a memoir which, though written in the third person, was from her own pent and of this the News says: "The frankness of its self-criticism makes it necessary to guard the resider against confounding her own strict and somewhat disparaging judgment of herself with the impressions made by her upon others." In one place she says:

None of her navels of tales have or ever head to

of herself with the impressions made by her upon others." In one place she says:

None of her novels or tales have, or ever had, in the eyes of good judges or in her own, any character of permanence. The artistic aim and qualifications were absent; she had no power of dramatic construction: neither the poetic inspiration on the one hand, nor the critical cultivation on the other, without which no work of the imagination can be worthy to live. Two or three of her "Political Economy Tales" are perhaps her best achievement in fiction—her doctrine furnishing the plot which she was unable to create, and the brevity of space duly restricting the indulgence in the detail which injured her longenarratives, and at last warned her to leave off writing them. It was fortunate for her that her ewn condemnation anticipated that of the public. To the end of her life she was subject to solicitations to write more novels and more tales, but she for the most part remained steady in her refusal. Her three volumes of "Forest and Game Law Tales," and a few stories in Household Words, written at the earnest and express request of Mr. Dickens, and with little satisfaction to herself, are her latest "Horts in that direction." Of her "History of the Thirty Years' Peace"

Without taking the chronic form, this history sould not, from the fintare of the case, be cast in the ultimate form of perfect history. All that could be done with contemporary history is to colect and methodize the greatest amount of reliable facts and distinct impressions—to mass sound material for the veritable historian of a future day—so consolidating, assimilating, and vivifying the structure, as to do for the future writer precisely that which the lapse of time, and the oblivious which everys over all transactions, must prevent his doing for himself. This auxiliary usefulness is the aim of Harriet Martineau's history, and she was probably not mistaken in hoping for this much result from her isbor.

The following extract will be of special inter-

is the aim of Harrlet Martineau's history, and she was probably not mistaken in hoping for this much result from her isbor.

The following extract will be of special interest to American readers:

Before the publication of her work was completed she had sailed for America. At first her object was simply to travel for the sake of recreation and repose; but, at the suggestion of the late Lord-lienley, she turned her face in the direction of the United States, in order to examine some points of social policy and morals, honorable to the Americans and worthy of our emulation, but generally overlooked by European travelers who go to same themselves and return to quiz. She hoped to learn some secrets of success in the treatment of criminals, the insane, and other unhappy classes, and the finite-slavery question just at that time absorbed every other. She arrived just at the culmination of that reign of terror which she described after her return in the Westminster Review, in the marative entitled "The Martyr Age of the United States," which was reprinted as a pamphlet, and by which the nature and significance of the anti-lavery movement in America (where it involved the entire political and personal liberty of every citizen) were first made known in this country. Harriet Martineau, received with uncounded hospitality and unmeasured flatteries, though known to have written an anti-slavery on her series, was not converted to the American view, as had been had no choice but to speak out, she condemned slavery and its political consequences as before; and, for some months preceding her return, she was subjected to insult and injury, and was even for some weeks in danger of her life while traveling where the tar-barrel, the cowhide, and the pistol were the regimen prescribed for and applied to Abolitionists, and threatened especially in her case.

Miss Martineau speaks candidly of the books

er case. Miss Martineau speaks candidly of the books

ble specimen of her writings either in regard to morals or artistic taste. It is full of affectations and preachments, and it marks the highest point of the metaphysical period of her mind." Her second book (Retrospect of Western Travel) she thinks "more creditable to her mood, and perhaps to her powers, than the more ambitious work." She adds:

The virulence with which the Southern press denounce her to this day, in company with Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Stowe, seems to show that her representations were not lost on the American public. If they are operating at the end of so many years, there must be trath in them. Though the customary dispensers of hospitality in the United States passed from the extreme of coartesy to that of rudeness to the traveler, she formed valuable friendships in that country which lasted as long as her life. Her connection with the interests of America remained a close one, and its political course was a subject of action to a late period, and of a study to the last.

The following in regard to Miss Martineau's refusal of a pension from the British Government will be found entertaining, and we think places the writer in a highly creditable light:

At various times since 1832 she had been sounded about accepting a pension on the Civil List, and she had repeatedly replied by objecting to receive one. Her objections remained in full force when Lord Melbourne made an express offer to her of spension of £350, to be increased as circumstances permitted, as his last act before going out of power in 1841. Lord Melbourne sa aware that she had invested her epare earnings, in a deferred annuity, and that while hopelessly fill she was very poor. Her objections, however, bore no relation to this class of considerations. Her letter to Lord Melbourne found its way into the newspapers without her knowledge, and it speaks for itself. Not the less for this was she misunderstood. Nothing was further from her thoughts than passing condemnation on the literary pensioners of the time. They must judge for thems

throughout that and subsequent years, and died—
This paper being deposited in the office of the Daily News, remained there unused for twentyone years. Miss Martineau, though she continued her literary work, does not seem to have thought it worth while to add anything to the narrative; but it is gratifying to know that it is a compendium of her autobiography, which will soon appear. This was printed about the time when the sketch was written, but was never published. Whether Miss Martineau in the subsequent years of her life added to this work, we to not know.

ITALY.

Close of the First Session of Radical Parliament.

Nothing of Consequence Accomplished ... Much Cry and Little Wool." Why the Conservatives Fell from Power,

The Financial, Railroad, and Electoral - Questions-Trouble with the Silkworms.

and What the Liberals Promised.

FROM ROME TO CASTIGLIONE, July 6.—Now that the first session of Parliament under Radical government has ended, the country gives as its verdict. " Much ery and little wool." Moderates, who feared that the world would come to an end when they should have no more to do with its regulation, find that the sun beams as usual upon the evil and the good, and that the seasons succeed each other with their wonted screnity; and the Liberals, who hoped that manna would descend and qualls be raineddown upon them, are still agape, with their mouths wide-open, and consider themselves sold. In a word, the Ministry of the Left has left the political situation as mist seaves the

The best that can be said for it is, that, finding it all worse, it has left it none the worser. Possibly some of your readers may remember the circumstances that immediately preceded and followed upon the fall of the Moderate or Conservative Ministry here in Italy, under Sig. Minghetti, on the question of the macinato, or grinding-tax; and the return to power, after

a lapse of sixteen years, of the Left or Radical party. As recognized leader of the Opposition, Signor Depretis was summoned by the King to form the new Cabinet. This proved by no means no easy task. There were difficulties connected with the placing of every Portfolio, and a week went by before the various Departments could be filled. However, on the morn ing of the 26th of March, Sig. Depretis brought his colleagues to the Quirinal to take the oath of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel; and, on the the Sth; the Radical Ministry assumed their places in the Chamber of Deputies. Sig. Deprets then made known the

PROGRAMME OF HIMSELF AND FRIENDS.
He stated that, with regard to the religious question, there would be no aggressions on the Clerical party, and, as surely, no attempt at conglitation. A new law would, at an early date, be laid before the House, with reference to public instruction. Their foreign policy would be carried-out with a prudence at least equiva-lent to that shown by their predecessors. Military and marine improvements would continue on the system commenced by the late heads of those Departments. The works pro-posed for the Tiber would be studied afresh. posed for the Tiber would be studied afresh. The convention regarding the separation of the Austrian and Italian railroads would at onice be brought under consideration,—the Ministry desiring to make it publicly known that they would not give their support to any proposals for the administration and working of the railways by the State. With regard to the most serious question of all, the financial condition of the country, Sig. Depretis said that, owing to the generous patience shown by the truly heroic people of Italy, Italian finances were certainly on the mend since 1898. Precision as to figures, and parsimony as to outlay, were the foundations, he said, of a good financial condition. The revenues of the State had not diminished by one franc. No new expense should be entered upon in the future without a provision of fresh resources to neetit. The new Premier concluded by entreating those among their friends, and supporters that had so long waited for a chance of carrying-out their various views, to show no impatience to-day, but to give them time to prepare the triumph of their cause.

then came the circular-letters from each Ministerial Department. That of Sig. Mancini, the Keeper of the Scals,—i. e., Minister of Grace and Justice,—was the first issued. In addressing the Presidents and "Procuratord-feneral" of the Courts of Appeal and
Cassation, he wrote that his chief object would
be the careful address of Appeal and
Cassation, he wrote that his chief object would
be the careful address of existing laws,
the respect and guarantee of individual and
public liberty, the careful study and application
of the more necessary reforms, etc. The next
that appeared was the circular of Sig. Nicotera,
the Minister for the Home Department, to the
Prefects throughout the reain, desiring to
remind his subordinates that, in order
to elevate the principle of autiority and prestige of existing
institutions, it would be necessary to carry the
laws scrupilously into effect; that, as public
functionaries, no interference on their part in
administrative or political elections could be
permitted. Sig. Nicotera warned the Prefects
that the severcet mensures would be taken
against all who swerved from this line of conduct. Sig. Depretis sent his letter to the members of the Finance Office; and the femalador
of his colleagues of the site of the office of the office of the
new tentum was the accentance by Gen. Garioaldi, in a letter of the 9th of April, of that
penison from the King and Nation which he had
delt it hupossible to take from the hands of a
the reverse.

On the 5th of May, Commendatore Brin, as
Secretary for the Navy, laid his balance-sheet
for the Marine Department before the House,
proposing considerable reductions for the futitre, and requesting supplies. The other Ministers followed suit, the last balance presented
being that of the Hon. Melegari, the Secretary
for foreign Affairs, on the 23d of May.

THE CAUSSE THAT LED TO THE DOWNALL OF
THE MODERATE PARTy
were various. Like the Democratic-Slavery
possible nature had been invented,—laxes that,
by a refinement of cruelty, weighed not upon
the weight of the office of the other
for the month of the manuer of
a sale and barter, the Navy, and the force
furners of the output as to the proserved of the co

WAS INEVITABLE:

convention,—the acquisition, namely, sinctioned by the convention of Basic of the 17th of November, 1875, and modified by that of the 25th of February, 1876.

On the 18th of March, the Ministry was "hoist with its own petard." In the name of the Left, Depretis stated, among other things, that he neither repudiated nor altered his words when he said that, were his friends ever called to power, he insisted that they should accept it with no sacrifice of principles, but bearing atoft their programme and their flag.

Corrent is spoke in the name of the Centre; Puccione in that of the Tuscan Deputies.

The Ministry fell. Among the first declarations made by the new President of the Council we find the following essential promises given:

cil we find the following essential promises given:
Our first and highest aim will, therefore, be, that of removing every shadow of doubt as to the sincere and loyal carrying out of representative institutions. To this end we shall make our first study that of conceding, as early as practicable, the reform of the political electoral laws, which came into action first in 1800, and require careful resision. Certain of its dispositions are, we consider, in direct disaccordance with the civil laws regulating the condition of the persons of citizens.

Now, to make it perfectly clear that the Ministry of the Left had encountered no opposition on the part of the King, I give here the text of the

on the part of the King, I give here the case of the BOYAL DECREE OF THE 280 OF APRIL:

By the Grace of God, and by the Will of the Nation, King of Italy.

Considering that the will of the Nation, the foundation of our public right, and of the glorious title of the Monsreby, on which the unity of our country has been erected, generally manifests itself by means of the electoral body, from which emanates the Representative Chamber:

Considering that the conditions of the political electorate, determined by the law when the constitutive compact of our political society was first sanctioned, were later-on modified by other laws, at the period when, on the extension of the Kingdom, the greater portion of Italy became one State Considering that, at the present time, the political unity being consolidated, the great work of the full concordance of the laws and the administrative institutions brought almost to a conclusion, new dispositions introduced that notably change the personal and economical relations of the citizens, the desire and necessity are made manifest that the regulations concerning the exercise of the political electorate should be brought into a more thorough correspondence with the progressive condition of society;

Considering that the desire to re-study and to reform the constitution of the electoral body has also manifested itself by repeated declarations and formal proposals presented in Parliament;

Considering that, previous to the introduction of variations and corrections with respect to one of the fundamental laws of the State, it is necessary to proceed with the unmost caution, both to ascertain that changes are actually desired and desirable, and to foresee and regulate the results;

Having listened to the advice of the Ministers, we HAVE DEGRED AND Do DEGRES.

Article I. That a Royal Commission be constituted, charged to collect all the statistics connected with the history of political elections throughout the kingdom of Italy, and likewise to study all proposals of reform suggested for BOYAL DECREE OF THE 28D OF APRIL

law and the laws determining the rights and the duties of citizens.

ART. II. The Royal Commission, after having completed the necessary preparations, will propose such measures as may appear most likely to result in the extension of electoral rights to all such citizens who might, according to the spirit of our institutions, be called upon to elect the representatives of the nation.

ART. HI. (Contains the names of seven Deputies and two Senators appointed as members of the Royal Commission).

ART. IV. The Committee is to complete and present its work and its suggestions in the course of

ART. IV. The Committee is to complete and present its work and its suggestions in the course of the coming month of July.

Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the carrying into effect of the present decree.

Given at Rome, the 23d of April, 1876.

V. EMMANUEL,
G. NICOTERA.

Early in the month of May, the new Government was occupied with the VEXATIOUS QUESTION OF THE RAILWAY-CONVENTIONS, more especially with a view to the prompt dissolution of the Society in direction of those of Upper Italy.

On the 3d, Baron E. De Rothschild left Rome for Paris, not having yielded one jota of his pretensions to the representations offered by the Premier, Depretis, or the Minister of Public Works, Signor Zanardelli: The day following Signor Depretis begged the House to give orders for a careful inquiry into the terms of the convention of Basie. The projected law laid before the House in no respect differed from that which had been presented by the former Ministry. It is divided under nine heads, and refers entirely to the purchase of the lines of railway known as the Remane Meridionali and Alti Italie, and to the treaty entered into with Austria, signed at Vienna the 29th of February, 1876, in conformity with the dispositions of the reaty of peace between Italy and Austria. The convention of Basie dates back to the 17th of November, 1875.

According to the terms mentioned, the Gov-

treaty of peace between Italy and Austria. The convention of Basic dates back to the 17th of November, 1875.

According to the terms mentioned, the Government was to enter into possession on the lat of July, 1876. But the Nation had to declare itself convinced in Parliament before that time had elapsed. Its importance as an international question caused the debate to be one of extreme interest.

THE CHIEF FIGURES.

THE CHIEF FIGURES.

Ly to the 31st of December, 1874, the amount of capital expended on the Upper Italian lines appears at 752,375,618.50 francs. (In this sum none of the expenses incurred in administration or construction from the 1st of July forward have been calculated.)

The Government will liquidate with the Society on the following terms:

For capital to the amount of 613,252,478.64 frs., the Government will pay up to and inclusive of the date of the 31st of December, 1954, an annual revenue of 33,100,211.12 frs.; and, from the 1st of January, 1955, up to and inclusive of the date of the 31st of December, 1954, an annual revenue of 33,100,211.12 frs.; and, from the 1st of January, 1955, up to and inclusive of the 31st of December, 1954, per annum, 3,590,334.00 frs.

The amount of tax on the richezza mobile to be substracted from these annual payments will be for the first-named period,—i. e., up to the 31st of December, 1954, per annum, 3,590,334.00 frs.; to be reduced to 546,287.00 frs. from the 1st of January, 1955, to the 31st of December, 1954, of 29,569.887 frs., and of 12,774,751 frs. from the 1st of January, 1955, to the 31st of December, 1954, of 29,569.887 frs., and of 12,774,751 frs. from the 1st of January, 1955, to the 31st of December, 1968.

This contract was considered

Avery Favorable one for For Itally by the Tuscans and by many members of the Left; and Sig. Correnti was sent to treat with Baron Rothschild, to bring about a modification. However, he only succeeded in securing a reduction of 12,000,000 on the whole amount,—a bagatelle not worth asking or giving thanks for. But t

small interest for your readers.

I commenced this letter in Rome, and finish it

AMONG THE HILLS AND WOODS,

where it always seems wonderful that one should regard politics with such all-absorbing interest.

Last week, we were counting votes and scanning the faces of dubious members. To-day, we have been busily occupied in setting the winding-wheels in motion for reeling-off the silk from the cocoons, and in scanning the face of the sky to see what are the chances for getting in the corn before the next rains, and for sulphuring the grapes with a chance of the powder remaining-on for two or three days.

The year as yet is by no means promising. The silkworms, for the most part, went to the bad after the fourth sleep. Thresome, greedy, unscrupillous little wretches, after all the care and artificial warnth, after eating-up all the leaves, instead of waking-up and doing an honest day's work for the wages already received, they woke in a feckless, disorderly, out-of-time fashion, just smelt at their food.

AND THEM "BUSTED,"—

transforming their dinner-table into a funeral-conch. Speaking from personal experience, out of fifty-five frames of worms which never had an "hour's liness from their birth," which went to sleep all of a minute, and which ought to have yielded 500 kilograms, my present returns show but eight kilos of "rusts," starved," and "unfinished." My only consolation is that my neighbors are mostly in the same condition. Yet such is the glut of slik in the market, such the competition of the silk imported from China and Japan, that the prices have never been so low,—averaging 3 frs. per kilo, whereas, in erdinary years 5 frs. per kilo was a medium price.

imes were to return.

As far as the disease is concerned, the failure

As far as the disease is concerned, the failures are not attributable to any acute maiady, but are due to the cold, damp, changeable weather. At least, so say the viseares. Certain it is, that, in July, the heat has not yet made itself felt; the young grape-buds have been frozen by the frosts, and washed-away by continuous rains; and these same rains have given a very consumptive look to the young maize. At present, the sun is shining gloriously, and the reapers are at work but, as a general rule, no one looks forward to anything like last year's crops, and, in fact, maize, which fetched but 13 frs. at Christmas time, is now selling at 20 and even 22 frs.

The wine last year was extraordinarily abundant everywhere in Italy, but of inferior quality, so that it certainly cannot be preserved in casks or bottles; and it is very doubtful whether it will stand the August and September heats.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN CHINA. An Account of the One Just Finished-Some

of the Obstacles Met With The Moscow News publishes a letter from its correspondent at Shanghal, dated March 27, in which an account is given of a railway, 11 Eng-lish miles in length, which has just been finishlish miles in length, which has just been finished, and now connects Shanghai with the Village of Oussoon. The line runs along the borders of the River Van Poo, of which the navigation between Shanghai and Oussoon is impeded by a sand-bank, always an obstacle, and sometimes an insuperable one. It was proposed some time ago by the foreign merchants at Shanghai to build a railway from Shanghai to Oussoon, but the Chinese authorities refused to grant the necessary permission. Flattery, bribery, the abuse of the English local papers, all failed to move the stubborn Administration. At last the necessary permission. Flattery, bribery, the abuse of the English local papers, all failed to move the stubborn Administration. At last it was determined, without consulting the Chinese, to form a company for exploring the forbidden route. The requisite capital was subscribed without delay, and, on the survey being made, it appeared that, with the exception of three little creeks which it would be necessary to bridge over, and a few hollows which would have to be filled up, the line presented no "engineering difficulties" of any kind. It was then determined to go con, at all risks, with the railway. The Governor of the District was prevailed upon to give his authorization for the making of a "suitable road," which he did the more willingly inasmuch as large numbers of work-people had constantly to inake the journey from Oussoon to Shangnal. Then the land had to be bought; also the right of building bridges over the creeks. The Coinese proprietors were afraid to sell without first obtaining the sanction of the authorities, but as some sort of road was wanted by every one, no objection was made to the proposed purchase. sort of road was wanted by every one, no objection was made to the proposed purchase.

Having acquired the ownership of the land on which it was intended to construct the railway, the Shanghai merchants sent to England for rails, which in due time arrived. Meanwhile the woodwork had been completed, and in the middle of January last the engineers began to lay the rails down. Still the officials looked calmly on; until, on the 16th of March, it was found possible to make a trial trip along the line of railway 3 miles in length. The English Directors and shareholders traveled in the carriages, railway 3 miles in length. The English Directors and shareholders traveled in the carriages, and the luggage vans were filled with Chinese, who seemed to make the journey with great satisfaction to themselves, the more so as, besides being carried for nothing, they were, according to the Russian correspondent, further propitiated with "roast beef and sherry." When the Governor of the district was informed that the railway was partly completed, and that engines were running over a portion of the hine, he at first treated the report "with contempt." But it was confirmed again and

contempt." But it was confirmed again and again by eye-witnesses; and ultimately the great man went out to see for himself, and, in great man went out to see for himself, and, in presence of an excited crowd, ordered the rails to be taken up. The Chairman of the Company, however, begged him, before requiring the execution of such an extreme measure, to consider the matter in private; and the two went together to the Government House, where the Governor's own permission to construct a "suitable road" was shown to him. The discussion was thirs marrowed to the question whether the able road" was shown to him. The discussion was thus marrowed to the question whether the road of iron between Oussoon and Shanghai was really a "suitable" one; and the Governor at last consented te submit this point to the superior officials at Pekin. Before an answer could be received, trains were running all the way from Shanghai to Oussoon.

It was rumored "yesterday," concludes the correspondent (that is, on the 29th of March), that an authorization had arrived from Pekin to tolerate what the foreigners had already completed,—which gave them the right of keeping open the entire line. Two Chinamen, imprisoned for having aided the foreigners in the

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Attack upon It by the Communists.

Condition of the Bank When in th Hands of the Commune.

How the Banking Company Came Be Formed.

London Series.

That was surely a fine example of civil coun age in the Marquis de Plœuc, acting Governor of the Bank of France, when he said "No" to the Communist leaders who had his life in their hands. It was Citizen Beslay, to whom be all honor, who called upon the Marquis to deliver up his trust. The citizen was a gentleman good connections and antecedents, whose ideas were partly those of a French man of business, partly Utopian; and said Citizen Beslay to the Marquis de Piœuc, after brief preliminaries,

"The bank will be pillaged."
The face of the Marquis did not depart from its handsome gravity when thus addressed, and

The bank will be pillaged."

The face of the Marquis did not depart from its handsome gravity when thus addressed, and he replied with a cool politeness, exquisitely finished and high-bred, "I shall defend myself when attacked."

"Let us spare blood, sir," said Citizen Beslay, for the first time in his life admiring the Marquis, with whom he had been long at enmity.

"By all means, sir," answered the Marquis with a tranquil smile.

"I will be Governor of the Bank of France," then suggested the citizen.

"Why, no, sir," quoth the Marquis, "commissioner or delegate, yes, if your fellow-citizens wish it. Governor, no."

"I am Force," then remarked Citizen Beslay, and there was a grim truth in what he said, for the clash of steel upon stone might have been heard without the door of the bank parlor, and armed men who filled the staircase leading up to it seemed to punctuate the citizen's discourse with notes of exclamation.

"Yes," replied the Marquis, looking steadily at his visitor, "you are Force, and I am Law."

Then these two became fast friends, feeling, it may be supposed, the strong attraction which honest men have for each other in times of public trouble. Moreover, the Marquis, in his deposition before the Parliment of Versailles, generously adds that his colleague, the Communist Delegate Beslay, saved France from a disaster without parallel in history. Men—even Marquiscs—are somewhat prone to exaggerate the magnitude of their ewn affairs; but it is certain that the extent of the national danger can only be estimated by the importance which may be attached to the absolute annihilation of the bank, which was for some time threatened. The Marquis de Plœue, even with Citizen Beslay at his side, had during several weeks to perform a part which demanded e-msummate ability and tast as a negotiator. Agala and again they were summoned to surrender their trust; and it is to be remembered that the men who called upon them to do so spoke in most lofty and winde hare so intelligible to Frenchmen, and which make as dee

fierible integrity to guide him in the course which he took during a period beset with doubt and peril.

The situation of the bank on the 20th of Msrch, 1871, Paris being then completely in the hands of the Commune, may be thus described: It held cash and securities to the amount of three milliards, or say one hundred and twenty millions sterling, besides eighty millions sterling, or two milliards of francs, in bank-notes, which had not been issued, but which might have been immediately put into circulation. Moreover, there were two milliards of francs' worth of notes in the hands of the public, guaranteed only by the bank funds. Besides all this treasure, many securities belonging to private persons were deposited, according to French custom, in the hank-cellars for safety. Some of them might have been reconstituted had they been destroyed, but by far the greater part of them, drafts to bearer, stock, receipts, and foreign bonds, ingots, plate, and jewels, would have been irrevocably lost.

The condition of the bank was peculiar and expectional. It could not refuse the demands of the revolutionary chiefs because it could not transport its administration to Versailles as the other departments had done, for it would have required eighty wasons escorted by an army to move its effects. In Paris it was altogether without protection, and its position was made worse owing to an unfounded behief which prevailed among the Communists that the crown

The ser immored. "vesterbay," concludes the commence of the continuous particular based on the commence of the control of the

men speedily agreed upon the statutes of a financial institution, which was to have a capital of 30,000,000 francs, divided into 30,000 nominative abares. The business of the company was restricted to discounting, collecting bills, receiving deposits and consignments, keeping current accounts, and issuing drafts at sight to bearer; all other trade but that in gold and silver was forbidden. In the primitive statutes of the bank may still be observed, in a rudimentary state indeed, but very clearly, the system which has secured to it an almost uninterrupted career of prosperity to this day. On the 28th Nivose, or as early as the 18th January, 1800; a Consular decree deposited a large amount of money with the new bank, and on the 24th Germinal, year XI., or 14th April, 1803, it was definitively organized by law under the style and title of the Bank of France, its capital being raised at the same time to 45,600,000 francs.

PARIS.

The Growth of Its Expenditure-Progres

The Growth of its Expenditure—Progress of City-Improvements.

London Beconomist.

The new loan which the City of Paris is ubout to raise has suggested to the Economists Francais a sketch of the growth of expenditure of the City Government; and the figures it produces are certainly very striking. They show how the desire partly to beautify the great city, and partly to give employment to its turbulent population, has had successive regimes to add extravagance to extravagance. In the first year of the rule of Napoleon as First Consul the expenditure of Paris was no more than 11,216,000 francs, or \$2,223,200, in the last year of the First Empire the sum had grown to 33,483,000 francs.

of the rule of Napoleon as First Consul the expenditure of Paris was no more than 11,216,000 francs, or \$2,223,200, in the last year of the First Empire the sum had grown to 33,483,000 francs, \$6,696,600. In fifteen years, that is, the expenditure of the city had trebled. The two invasions of 1814 and 1815 tamposed heavy fines and an immense outlay upon Paris, which raised the expenditure for 1815 to the enormous sum of over 78,000,000 francs, \$15,600,600.

But in the first year of the Restoration the outlay was again reduced to 36,000,000 francs (\$7,200,000), or not very much more than the sum spent in 1814. The elder Bourbons and their advisers had a lively recollection of the Influence exerted on the Revolution by the disorder into which the finances had fallen inder Louis XVI.. and therefore they practiced economy in the administration. Accordingly, we find that in the last complete year of Charles X., 1829, the expenditure had risen only to 48,000,000 francs (\$9,600,000). Instead of trebling, as under the First Napoleon, in a nearly equal period of time under the Restoration the increase was only one-third. But with the Government of Louis Phillippe, we find a somewhat augmented outlay. In 1847 the expenditure had risen to 64,000,000 francs (\$12,000,000), it having been no more than 40,000,000 francs (\$8,600,000), in 1830.

It was, however, under the Second Empire that extravagance gained free scope. We all remember the great works carried out by Baron Haussmann, the disregard of all financial ruleg and the mystification practiced in the accounts Eyen before the rise of Baron Hanssmann, however, the expenditure swelled inordinately. In 1852, including the special as well as the general funds, it had grown to 102,000,000 francs (\$9,000,000). Thus, as under the First Napoleon, the expenditures had more than trebled in a single reign. Furthermore, we see that during the twenty years, from the accession of the First Consul to the breaking out of the war with Germany, the expenditures of Paris had been multipli

output it is estimated at 305,000,000 francs, or \$01,000,000.

Mrs. Hooper's Paris Letter in the New Fork World.

Notwithstanding the rumors of a general European war that begin to fill the air, and the belligerent state of the various parties at the Assembly (how they did fight yesterday, to be sure!), the public works of Paris are progressing with speed and regularity. Like a wise housewife, Lutetia is putting her premises in perfect order preparatory to receiving the hoped-for influx of guests in 1878. The persons residing on the line of the projected Avenue dell'Opera have been warned to leave by the 1st of October. The vacant lots remaining of the old site of the burned-down Ministry of Finance, at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Castiglione, have all been sold, and work is now progressing have all been sold, and work is now progressing there vigorously. The Hotel de Ville is rapidly approaching completion, as are also the end pavilions of the Louvre. As to the Tulleries, its future fate remains undecided. It is probable, the fate remains undecided. It is probable, however, that the ruins will be removed and the space grassed over, thus throwing open the inner quadrangle of the Louvre, unveiling the Arc du Carrousel, and forming the noblest open square and finest coup d'æll in the world. The inner arcades of the Palais Royal are undergoing

bowers, that the rules will be removed and the space grand over, that there goes the space of the complete in the world. The square and these complete in the world. The square and these completes in the world. The square and the square and the polarical should be the square and the square a

SERVIA.

The Streets of Belgrade Before the Declaration of War.

TILDEN

The Twin Le

The Story of The

The Governor

How Tilden Helpe

On the 28th of Feb

examined as a witnes against Tweed. The

the stenographer's no illustrate the relation the Democratic Sta

with the "Boss" thi

The studious effort cross-examination,

instructive as the d

the biography which press to substitute de

the biography which press to substitute de truth of history:

CROSS-By Mr. Field: Q.—

with Mr. Tweed begin A.—I really can't tet time while he was Stre Q.—How many year A.—I think he was or rather Deputy S twelve years ago. I of I first met him.

Q.—That was about A.—I am not positiv Q.—From that time him increase?

A.—Perhaps so.
Q.—How, in fact?
A.—I should think afterward than I did acquaintance with him Q.—Your relations w A.—No, hever.
Q.—They were rathe A.—Well, they were Q.—He was a man of snce, was he not?

A.—At one time.
Q.—How early did the A.—I don't think he antil after he got conter's office; then it grad Q.—That, you think mean?

A.—1864: Mr. Edw Street Commissioner, a I speak only from recoil Q.—He was successio of Congress?

A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And a member of

Q.—He was succession Congress?
A.—Yes. sir.
Q.—And a member of member of the Nation and so on?
A.—He was never of Computers.

Q.—But he held those of

ress?
A.—I should think on
Q.—How long was he
A.—I should think tw
Q.—Was he not in
were in the Assembly*
A.—No. He was elec
elected to the Assembly
as did not go there.
Q.—Were you not in i
A.—No. sir—1872—I
[871].

Q.—Did he become olitical influence? A.—He became about

of?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—A man who attracticle of supporters?
A.—He had a large for Q.—It continued from A.—Not so early as the

A.—He had a large fo Q.—It continued from A.—Not so early as t Q.—From the time is tup to 1871?
No answer.
Q.—How is it—did it A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You did not an hought you were wait A.—I did not unders Q.—During this time what was called Tamm A.—I can't fix the dianny Hall for several Q.—Were there two party, one of which wood faction does not a

ments—I use the word
A.—I don't know ex
—two parties running e
Q.—Were there two
party which were strug
many Hall?
A.—Not at this time.
Q.—For a portion of
A.—Occasionally. 7
1870.

1870.
Q. — Mr. Tweed was body else led the other A.—There was a con Q.—During the periodal de was not a mem thonal Committee.

said he was not a mem
tional Committee?

A.—Never, I think.
Q.—Look at that let
casion it was written
witness.]

Mr. Carter—Is it an
Mr. Field—An origh
Mr. Tweed, asking
Democratic Committee
The witness—It does
of the kind.
Q.—We will see wha
A.—The best way
read it.
The counsel read th
words following:

My Dear Sir: The Ne

MY DEAE SIE: The Ne Metropolitan Hotel, in Wruary, at 12 o'clock. Yo The Hon. WILLIAM M.

Q. -Do you rem

York I

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Last Night of the Theatre-The Clasing Play.

Correspondence New York Times.
BELGRADE, June 27.—We are on the eve of a declaration of war. For a year at least people and the press have talked war, and the situation has gradually become more and more tense—to use the term just now in everybody mouth—until at last it can be strained no further. Prince Milan will ed no further. Frince Milan will leave Belgrade within a day or two to assume command of his forces, and then a is expected that the war will be immediately opened. Meanwhile Belgrade presents that contrast of idyls and comedy sporting in the lap of tragedy in which nature in her terrible moods seems to delight. To one who has come down the Danube, across the "gray and melac-choly waste" of the great Hungarian plain, and choly waste" of the great Hungarian plain, and has found only such liveliness as was imparted to the scene by herds of dingy white cattle, and groups of peasants all gray and whitey brown, the aspect of the streets of Belgrade on Sunday morning was more that of scenes from

than from one of the tragedies of human life than from one of the tragedies of human life. Not only is the sun bright, but the people in their Sunday costumes are of a luxury and pomp of color that to us sober citizens of the North looks in the brightest degree festal What a feast for the eyes it is! We are is land where the commonest weavers, the most ignorant peasant embroiderers, have preserved the secrets lost to us for centuries. The women are so gay in mingled red, yellow, blue, and purple that they light up great spaces of street as soon as they are visible, but the dazding hues are so united that the harmony is as perfect as in an Indian shawl. The variety and richness are enough to bewilder an artist. Our unaccustomed and delighted eyes can scarcely resist the conviction that a people of such brare outside must be as happy as it is beautiful. But it is soon apparent that the knots of talkers are

But it is soon apparent that the knots of talkers are

ANYTHING BUT GAY.

That little group of splendid men, each one of whom might serve as a model for Gerome or Frere, is occupied with no light topics. It air of grave determination is unmistakable. Go out and you will find the two armorers' shops down the street, where are stores of those various weapons that load the belts of these picturesque fellows, are very busy places; and there daded that big chestnut tree, surrounded by half a dozen gazers, is a sword-grinder who is driving a brisk business. Inside our hotel is a chambermaid, profuse of smiles, but we supprise her alone and grave, and find that her leisure is occupied with scraping lint.

Last night the final performance, for who knows how long, was given at the theatre. In a day or two the actors are to join the amblance corps. Their last play even was expressly given toward helping on the cause of war. It mas, I believe, been used before now in the least history of struggles between Servia and Turkey to stir up thee people of Belgrade against the Mohammedan oppression. It is called "THE JANISSARY,"

history of struggles between Servia and Turky to stir up the people of Belgrade against the Mohammedan oppression. It is called "THE JANISSABT," and its story dates from the time when Turky exacted from Servia a certain number of recruits for that infamous corps. Of course we decide to see the play, especially as we are informed that the costumes are all real and of great splendor. The Turkish dresses were all taken from the seragilo in the Citade of Belgrade, when the town was last wrested from Mohammedan hands. We were at least sure, then, of a fine spectacle, even should unfail to understand the play. Moreover, we could enjoy the picturesque audience and watch the effect upon them of the appeals to their patricism. Wee had even hopes of being not also gether unintelligent spectators of the action, at the effects are the broad ones of melodram. In the end we made sure of comprehension by securing the company of a distinguished Sclavophile philologist, whose knowledge and courtesy removed all tax upon our powers of divination. The story of the play was simple enough, being little more than a SUCCESSION OF SUPPERINGS.

Inflieted by Turks of atrocious wickedness upon a Serbian family of unimpeachable virtue. The curtain rises upon two Turks, whose talk show that they value the precepts of the Korai as little as they do those of ordinary moraity. While they are thus busy in shocking every proper sensibility, there approaches a pretty Serbian maiden in the most charming of contumes. The two villains secrete themselves and after kindly allowing the maiden to reveal

The Hon. WILLIAM M.
Q.—That, you perce
at that time you must
him, at all events, the
respondence. While I
another letter and ask
to him [producing anot
to him is not my he
The letter is shown
which it is read by the
words following:
The Hon. W. M. Tocces
tent to your attention th
very old friend of ours,
appointment under your
appointment under your
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appointment and would be

sent to your attention the very old friend of ours. Appled. 2 would be time of mos a very high appled. 2 would be time of mos a very high that I need add nothing, and useful worker, and it should be personally ging yours.

Q.—During the time written was Mr. Twees the fortunes of the Den A.—He was in 1868, erned—less in 1868, or power in the meanning that I do not know tha

Tasy, at 12 octook. Y.
The Hon. WILLIAM M.
Q.—What is the wor.
A.—Saturday morning.
Q.—Will you state
not a member of the
that note?
A.—I remember Mr
dent of the National;
strongly to go on there
ing on the 8th of Jant
dir. Tweed must have.
When that meeting wo
of that sort, and I do
now.
Q.—Look at that not
you wrote to him. [P.
ness.]
A.—That appears to.
Mr. Carter—Let me s
Plaintiff's counsel c
handed to the witness
Mr. Carter—Do you
these notes whateverrespondence upon mat
A.—I have no object
Mr. Carter—With the
not inclined to make a
Defendant's counsel
in the words following
No. 13 Gransror Fa
My Daka Sha:
in the words following
Mr. Richmond is at the twell
enough he will com
well enough he will com
well enough he will com
be in Philadelphia. Ver
The Hon. WILLIAM M.
Q.—That you reme The Hon. WILLIAM M.

ERVIA. of Belgrade Before

laration of War. he Theatre---The Clasing

Play. dence New York Times. r. For a year at least people talked war, and the situabecome more and more tense in just now in everybody's last it can be strain-er. Prince Milan will

within a day or two mid of his forces, and then it the war will be immediately file Belgrade presents that and comedy sporting in the which nature in her terrible light. To one who has light. To one who has come across the "gray and melan-e great Hungarian plain, and h liveliness as was imparted ds of dingy white cattle, and all gray and whitey brown, treets of Belgrade on Sunday that of scenes from

that of scenes from comic opena. the tragedies of human life, in bright, but the people in ames are of a luxury and to us sober citizens of the the brightest degree festal, at eyes it is! We are in a minonest weavers, the most embroiderers, have preserved us for centuries. The women us for centuries. The women us for centuries. The women us for centuries and the tup great spaces of street re visible, but the dazzling that the harmony is as perian shawk. The wariety and he to be wilder an artist. Our delighted eyes can scarcely in that a people of such brave is happy as it is beautiful, arent that the knots of talk-

of splendid men, each one of as a model for Gerome or with no light topics. Its air ation is unmistakable. Go not the two armorers' shops where are stores of those hat load the belts of these, are very busy places; and gehestnut tree, surrounded zers, is a sword-grinder who usiness. Inside our hotel is offuse of smiles, but we surrounded zers, is a sword-grinder who usiness. Inside our hotel is offuse of smiles, but we surround grave, and find that her with scraping lint. In a performance, for who was given at the theatre. In actors are to join the ambulactors are to join the ambulactors. It is called the Amissarr,"

from the time when Turkey via a certain number of remous corps. Of course we play, especially as we are incostumes are all real and of the Turkish dresses were all seragito in the Citadel the town was last wrested an hands. We were at least the spectacle, even should we

the play was simple enough, han a lon or sufferings, ks of atrocious wickedness ally of unimpeachable virtue, upon two Turks, whose talk upon the precept of the most charming of cosvillains secrete themselves, llowing the maiden to reveal a and solloouv, the exceedllowing the maiden to reveal a and sollloquy, the exceedcetness of her nature, they and take her captive. In the y there comes along a Janises us by immediately be ampion of outraged viring the girl from the The curtain drops, leaving poor innocent victim had deands into worse, but soon to The girl is restored to her inisary, who for a moment think that, after all, virtue, a in one Turkish breast at

the pretty creature whom he fate worse than death. This de the tearful effusion of the rest the very guise of Mohambands with his two newly:

a solemn compact against during the rest of the play and conquers the violence and chanded a band of villains as annals of the stage. I cancer that the two whom we are the first scene not only comoof their first evil design, but rat for vengeance on all who teed their attempts. These teed by the three brothers, life to their father, mother, we then the three brothers, life to their father, mother, rectheart of the ex-Janissary.

Description of the play in its design but at for vengeance on all who teed their attempts. These teed by the three brothers, life to their father, mother, rectheart of the ex-Janissary.

Description of the play in the stage of victory. On the other blans fall victims to Turkish the end the three brothers the entire dramatis personal of victory. On the other left the entire dramatis personal of victory. On the other left of passions the Mohamband, pillaged, and murdered to outle find its parallel only in the gratuitously atroctous best of passions the Mohamband, pillaged, and murdered a Serse only crime was in his sinning goodness in vices. They were atrocious; they got ridiculated that the property of the death of the death late of the drama had the series of the rudest. But it was impossible to the death at the presistent race is we effort for independence, ion of all these horrors may ling over their heads.

But it was impossible to the against Turkish misrule, a mild transcript from the same than the heads.

The proper the drama the constantly in the stage. The serbians are onstrainty and revenge the play goer toward the head along from constantly in the fath of the Turkish oppressors, we have by plasses. The serbians are onstrainty and revenge the play goer toward the head along from constantly in the fath of the Turkish oppressors, we have by plasses. The serbians are onstrainty and revenge the death of the turkish oppressors, we away by the

TILDEN AND TWEED.

The Twin Leaders of the New York Democracy.

The Story of Their Connection Unwillingly Told by Sammy. The Governor's "Dear Friend"

of Ten Years Ago. How Tilden Helped to Build Up the Influence of Tweed.

New York Times.
On the 28th of February last Gov. Tilden was examined as a witness in the suit of The People against Tweed. The following transcript from the stenographer's notes of the trial will help to illustrate the relations which the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee maintained The studious efforts of Gov. Tilden, on his cross-examination, to conceal the truth are as instructive as the deliberate attempt made in the biography which his agents delivered to the press to substitute deliberate falsehood for the

press to substitute deliberate falsehood for the truth of history:

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Field: Q.—When did your acquaintance with Mr. Tweed begin?

A.—I really can't tell. I knew him slightly some time while he was Street Commissioner.

Q.—How many years ago;

A.—I think he was appointed by Mayor Opdyke, or rather Deputy Street Commissioner.—about twelve years ago. I do not exactly recollect when I first met him.

Q.—That was about 1864?

first met him.

Q.—That was about 1864?

A.—I am not positively certain about the time.

Q.—From that time did your acquaintance with

A.—Perhaps so.
Q.—How, in fact?
A.—I should think I knew him rather more afterward than I did the first year or two of my acquaintance with him. I never knew him much.
Q.—Your relations were not at all close, then?
A.—No, never. ...—No, never.

...—Newer rather distant, I suppose?

...—Well, they were reserved.

...—He was a man of, very great political influences.

A.—At one time,
Q.—How early did that begin?
A.—I don't think he had much political-influence
until after he got control of the Street Commissioner's office; then it gradually grew.
Q.—That, you think, was about 1866—1864, I

mean?

A.—1864; Mr. Edward. Ewing was appointed Street Commissioner, and Mr. Tweed his Deputy; I speak only from recollection.

Q.—He was successively Alderman and member Q.—He was successively Alderman and member of Cohgress?
A.—Yes, sir,
Q.—And a member of the State Senate, and a member of the National Democratic Committee, and so on?
A.—He was never a member of the National Committee.

ommittee.
Q.—But he held those offices I have spoken of?
A.—He held those offices.
Q.—Do you remember how long he was in Con-

q.—Bo you remember to we gress?

A.—I should think one term.
Q.—How long was he in the State Senate?
A.—I should think two terms.
Q.—Was he not in the State Senate when you were in the Assembly?
A.—No. He was elected at the same time I was elected to the Assembly the last time, in 1871, but as did not go there.
Q.—Were you not in in the Assembly in 1870?
A.—No, sir—1872—I was elected in the fall of 1871. Q.-Did he become after 1864 a man of great litical influence? A.—He became about 1869 a man of great politi-

A.—he had a large number of adherents, had he Q.—He had a large number of adherents. sof?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—A man who attracted to himself a very large tircle of supporters?
A.—He had a large following at one time.
Q.—It continued from 1864?
A.—Not so early as that

.—Not so early as that.

"—From the time it began as you have described p to 1871? No answer.
2. — How is it—did it continue up to that time?
3. — Yes, sir.
2. — You did not answer my question, and I

Q.—You did not answer my question, such hought you were waiting.

A.—I did not understand it as a question.

Q.—During this time, did he have the control of what was called Tammany Hall?

A.—I can't fix the date. He had control of Tammany Hall for several years.

Q.—Were there two factions of the Democratic party, one of which was headed by him—or, if the worn faction does not express it exactly, two fragments—I use the word fragments? ments—I use the word fragments?

A.—I don't know exactly what you mean by that

-two parties running different tickets?

Q.—Were there two fragments of the Democratic
party which were struggling to get control of Tammany Hall?

A.—Not at this time.

Q.—For a portion of the time?

A.—Occasionally. There was in the spring of

1870.

1870.
Q.—Mr. Tweed was the head of one and some body else led the other; was it not so?
A.—There was a contest in the spring of 1871.
Q.—During the period of his power I think you said he was not a member of the Democratic National Committee?

A.—Never, I think.
Q.—Look at that letter and tell me on what oc-asion it was written. [Producing a paper to the

Mr. Carter—Is it an original letter?
Mr. Carter—Is it an original letter?
Mr. Field—An original letter from Mr. Tilden to
Mr. Tweed, asking him to attend the National
Democratic Committee or Convention.
The witness—It does not ask him to do anything
of the kind.
Q.—We will see what it is, at all events.
A.—The best way to ascertain what it is, is to
read it.

A.—The best way to ascertain what it is, is to read it.

The counsel read the letter in evidence in the words following:

My Deaz Sir. The National Committee meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, on the 25th of February, at 12 o'clock. Yours, etc., S. J. Thiden.

The Hon. William M. Twike.

Q.—What is the word there before the date?

A.—Saturday morning. I think, Feb. 15, 1868.

Q.—Will you state for what purpose, if he was not a member of the Committee, you wrote him that note?

A.—I remember Mr. Belmont, who was President of the National Committee, pressed me very strongly to go on there in 1868 to attend the meeting on the 8th of January, and f did. I presume hir. Tweed must have asked me to send him word when that meeting would take place, or something of that sort, and I did it. I have no recollection now.

Q.—Look at that note also, and see if it is a note

now.

Q.—Look at that note also, and see if it is a note you wrote to him. [Producing a paper to the wit-

Jon wrote to him. [Producing a paper to the witness.]

A.—That appears to be my handwriting.

Mr. Carter—Let me see it a mioment, please.
Plaintiff sounsel examines the paper which is handed to the witness to examine.

Mr. Carter—Do you perceive no relevancy in these notes whatever—it appears to be private correspondence upon matters—

A.—I have no objection to that coming in.

Mr. Carter—With the Goverpor's consent, we are not inclined to make any objection ourselves.

Defendant's counsel reads the letter in evidence in the works following:

No. 15 Geamency Paus, Aug. 12, 1866—11a. m.—My Dran Sir. I declied to go to Phinadelphia in the morning, and shall not be able to see you before I leave.

Mr. Richmond is at the St. Nichoa, somewhat iii. If well enough he will come on the 2 to m. train. Whether the fathere to-day or not, I hope you will not fall to be in Philadelphia. Yery gruly your friend.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. Tweed.

Q.—That, you perceive is in 1866. Aug. 12, so.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Q.—That, you perceive, is in 1866, Aug. 12, so at that time you must have been in relations with him, at all events, that would justify such a correspondence. While I am about it I will show you another letter and ask you if that is one you wrote to him producing another paper to witness.

A.—That is in my handwriting.

The letter is shown to plaintiffs counsel, after which it is read by the defendant's counsel in the words following:

which it is read by the defendant's counselver words following:

The Hon. W. M. Toced.: My Drar Sir: I beg to present to your attention the case of Mr. Samuel' Allen, a very old friend of ours, who is in great need of a small appointment under your department, for which he has applied. He would be content with something for a fine of not a very high rank. You know him so well that a need add nothing. He used to be a very elficient and ageful worker, and is an entirely reliable man, and should be personally glad if you could help him. Truly yours,

yours.

Q.—During the time when these letters were written was Mr. Tweed exerting more influence on the fortunes of the Democratic party?

A.—He was in 1808, as far as the city was concerned—less in 1808. He was gaining a good deal of power in the meantime. Perhaps it is fair to state that I do not know whether he appointed Mr. Allen. I do not think in the whole of his career I ever made a request for more than three appointments.

ever made a request for more than three appointments.

4.—Do you think that is necessary?

A.—I think so. It is evidently the object to introduce testimony that has no earthly connection with the case.

4.—Do you think it is desirable to show the relations of a witness with a party in this case?

A.—The witness has no objections to being examined as fully as you please.

4.—So I supposed. Were you Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for a long period?

A.—I became Chairman in 1866.

C.—And continued up to what time?

A.—Up to 1874.

Q.—During that time was Mr. Tweed frequently consulted and applied to for contributions to the Committees?

A.—Not very much.

Committees?
A.—Not very much.
Q.—Did he make large contributions to that Committee while you were at its head?
A.—He did not.
Q.—Did he make any?
A.—I suppose he made some.
Q.—Did he make any through you?
A.—Very little, if at all.
Q.—Any; do you remember any

A.—I do not remember; I remember the general fact; I should think, if during the whole paried he would make an account to the Committee, it would be found that he had made more bills against it than contributions to it.

Q.—He made more bills against than contributions to it.

tions to it?

A.—Mr. Tweed did not get to be a rich man until quite lately.

Q.—I will come to that by-and-by; is that one of the checks that passed through your hands at that time [producing a check to the witness]?

A.—That is a check in 1868,

Q.—Is it a check that passed through your hands at the time?

A.—It appears so.
Q.—Was there another check of the same A.—I do not remember.
Q.—Will you not say whether there was another

check?

A.—I do not think there was.

The check is offered in evidence, and is marked defendant's exhibit, Feb. 28, 1876, and is in the words following:

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1808.—The National Broadway Bank will pay to the order of Whitlam M. Tweed \$5, 1800.

Indorsed: "Pay S. J. Tilden or order.—William M. Tweether of William M. Tweether of William M. Tweether or order.—William M. Tweether order.—William M. Tweether order.

"For deposit in the North America.—S. J. TILDEN."
Q.—Will you refresh your memory and say whether or not you can recall the fact that he did at or about the time give to you for the same purpose another check for the same amount?
A.—I cannot say, but I do not think he did; I could tell you by referring to my books.
Q.—Atthat time, Mr. Tilden,—or Governor,—of course you supposed Tweed was contributing this money out of his own resources?
A.—I did.
Q.—You then supposed him to be a man of very considerable property?

Onsiderable property?

A. —I think in 1868 he got to be pretty well off.

Q. —He was a man reputed to be rich at that time?
A.—1868.
Q.—He was reputed to be a man of large property in 1868?
A.—I do not think he was reputed to have very

A.—I do not think he was reputed to have very much property in 1868.
Q.—He was reputed to be a man of large means—considerable means. This was during the Seymour campaign?
A.—Yes, sir; but I think it was rather in aid of Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman.

Q.—Was there not at or about that time a difficulty between you and Mr. Tweed in respect to an alleged contribution to that campaign?

A.—No.

Q.—Lwas going to be more specific in my question. Did he not claim, he and Sweeny, that you three had each engaged to contribute \$15,000 more, and that they two had paid \$10,000—paid the whole and asked you to pay more?

A.—No, sir.

ADONIS.

The Story of An Adventurer. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Adventurers are plentiful here; and, apropos of adventurers, the best story I ever heard was told me the other day about one of this class. Originally he by no means belonged to this class. Of good family, and a small fortune, he was set well in the race of life, but of exceeding beauty, an Adonis in face and figure, and a vanity and social ambition which kept pace with each other, his small fortune soon went, and Adonis is launched upon a life of debt and stratagem. He has an eye for beauty, and a susceptible fancy, not heart, mind,—that is entirely absorbed with the image he sees in the looking-glass. He would like beauty, thefore, as well as money, in the wife he is diligently in search of. After many attempts and failures, he comes at last upon the paragon of women. She has good looks and money, or her father has, and this father notoriously indulgent. My gentleman pays his devoirs. Most young women are attracted to Adonis. He is not a fool, except in the way of vanity, but he has a the other day about one of this class.

the Beach road. He looked like a Duke's son, or as we foolish Yankee folk think a Duke's son ought to look. He was Adonis, and I have no doubt that somewhere now he is riding and driving with the same look of distinction and the same designs upon some Miss Crosus. And every day I am expecting to hear that some foolish girl, whose papa was not the Solomon of his time, and did not know that a near view was sure disenchantment of the young gentleman, has thrown herself away upon scarcely more than a tailor's model. And of such is the kingdom of Newport to a great extent. But of the older generation there are vastly different kinds and classes. Men of science, and literature, and art find their way here, and what they want in the old town rather than the new. They do not care for fashion, but for the Redwood Library and the cosmopolitan tone of the older and quieter society. The moral then would seem to read from this, "Beware of Newport, young men and maidens, lest the roaring lions of show; and greed, and gain destroy you." But he who runs may read, and it would hit the nail on the head better, to say to mothers and fathers, don't bring your pretty daughters here into the world of fashion unless you want to put them up, as Ethel Newcome declared she was put up, for sale to the highest bidder. Or still worse is it if the girl is a fortune, and may or must become a mark for Adonis, who worships only his image in the looking-glass. N. P.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

"Charbon" Among the Cows in Ireland—The Cattle Plague in Russia.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The diseases to which cattle are liable unfortunately, as a rule, baffle the skill of veterinary science, and for this reason alone some anxiety will no doubt be caused by a singular disease called 'charbon,' which, it is stated, has made its appearance among the cows in the Parish of Glantane, County of Cork. Death seems to follow seizure with striking rapidity, one of seven cows attacked on the same day having died in four hours. With the view probably of not wasting the flesh of even a diseased cow, the stomach of the animal was divided into small pieces, which, with great kindness and liberality, were distributed among some ducks and geese. The result was not satisfactory. The ducks and geese voraciously devoured the feast thus placed before them, and in less than five minutes began to totter about, and then fell down dead. An attempt was made by the vetermary surgeon to bleed the infected animals, but no blood would flow. The blood resembled tar in its color and consistency. It is some comfort to hear that the carcasses of the animals, by direction of the police, have been buried very deep. The deeper the better; and even cremation might with advantage have been brought into operation as regards these cows."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard says: "The cattle plague has again appeared in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg. The first case was reported from Tsarskoe Selo a morth ago, and on inquiry it was found that the infected animals had been brought from the Government of Novgorod by some peasants, who are to be prosecuted for infringing the law by which the sale of cattle is regulated. The most stringent measures have been adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion. A quarantine has been established round the places where diseased animals are known to exist; neither cattle; hay, nor straw is allowed to be taken from the locality, and no cattle can enter the Capital without being subj

A Girl Who Is a Wonderful Swimmer.

Correspondence New York Home Journal.

FIRE ISLAND, July 14.—Among the prominent guests here is a Miss Pease, who is accompanied by her mother. The young lady is prominent by reason of her personal beauty and her rare accomplishments. Of all the guests who dive into the wild ocean wayes, or wade out into the bay, this young lady is most expert in the water. Miss Pease can stay under the surface and hide away, as if she were lost. She practices with ease and skill hand over hand and other ornsmental movements, and, without desiring to be, she is the cynosure of all eyes on the shore when she is moving like a fish in what seems to by her element. If there were morp American, july of Miss Pease's stamp and style, our race in time might show improvement.

THE COURTS

Liens of Sub-Contractors---Interest on Winnetka Bonds.

A Receiver Asked for S. J. Walker-

Record of New Suits.

In the case of Brown et al. vs. Lowell at al., the Supreme Court lately laid down some law as to the lien of a sub-contractor for materials furnished er work done to a building. It appeared from the evidence that the appellees furnished \$2,879.30 worth of lumber to one James Barker to be used in the construction of a house for appellants; appellees not being paid, filed a petition and obtained a decree for the above amount, and an appeal was taken on several rounds.

It was first urged that the petition was

fective in not stating when the work was to be fective in not stating when the work was to be completed, and when the money was to be paid under the agreement, but the Supreme Court held that advantage should have been taken of such defect by way of demurrer, and that it was waived by the of demurrer, and that it was waived by the appellants filing an answer. The petition was not so defective as not to be sufficient to sustain the decree. As to another objection that the sub-contractor's lien was only co-extensive with that of the principal contractor, the Supreme Court held that the contract provided for extra work, and the appellants therein expressly agreed to pay therefor what was equitable and just. The increased work done beyond the contract price was provided for in the contract, and was not, therefore, extra work. The lien given to sub-contractors thus attached to the money due for the additional work as completely as to the work done under the specifications, because it was as completely within the

money due for the additional work as completely as to the work done under the specifications, because it was as completely within the agreement between the owner and contractor. It was not necessary to confer the lien that the price should be agreed on for each item in the construction of the building, nor that the amount to be paid should be a fixed sum. And it was for the jury to determine whether anything was due on the outside work,—whether the price paid was reasonable and just.

It was urged that nothing was due Barker, as he had settled with appellants. But appellees could not be bound by any settlement made after they gave their notice. Their rights were then fixed. The notice must be served "twenty days after the completion of the contract, or within twenty days after payment should have been made to the person performing such labor or furnishing such material." The provision of the statute was in the alternative, and the subcontractor had his option to give a notice within twenty days after a payment fell due, or twenty days after the completion of his work. If given on the payment falling due or within the limited time therefor it would complete his lien from that time, and the owner could not avail himself of any payment made to the principal contractor after such notice to defeat the lien of the sub-contractor. But if he delayed until twenty days after he had completed his contract, he only acquired a lien on whatever the owner might then owe the first contractor. He could not thus reach any sum paid after his payment fell due, and before he gave the notice. That seemed to be the obvious meaning of the provision of the law. The decree was afirmed, Messrs. Walker, Dexter, and Smith for the appellants.

vs. Samiler of Walker. After considerable discussion, and after each party had shown by recent decisions of the Supreme Court diametrically different and opposing decisions, the Judge refused to appoint any Receiver, partly because it was not shown that a Receiver was necessary immediately, but printipally because the Supreme Court had mixed up the law so effectually that he could not tell how to decide. It seems that in one opinion Justice Scoth held that a Receiver could not be appointed except when it was shown to be imperatively necessary, while Justice Schoffield, in another case recently reported in The Tribung, held that the appointment of a Receiver followed as a matter of course in a creditor's bill. Judge Williams could not tell which of the two Judges of the Supreme Court; should be followed, and wisely forbore to commit himself. An injunction, however, was granted as prayed in the bill, under bond for \$5,000.

LYMAN VS. LYMAN.

A week ago an abstract of a bill by Mary E. Lyman vs. Frank Lyman, her husband, and Thomas Higgins was published in The Tribung, in which Lyman was charged with various crooked dealings. Saturday he filed his answer admitting the allegations as to the marriage and the conveyance to him at his solicitation of his wife's property, but denies that he got possession of it for any sinister purpose, or that he married her for her money. The woole trouble between him and his wife, he charges, has been caused by her brother-in-law, George C. Finney. Fhally, Lyman says that, as soon as he returned from Gowego, he voluntarily deeded back to his wife and the property she had readiled to him, which he thinks is of itself sufficient evidence that he had no sinister or fraudulent notions in marrying her, and the title is now of record in her name.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company filed a bill Saturday in the Circuit Court against L. G. Huck, and the County Collectors of Will, Grundy, Livingston, McLican, Logan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Marison, Sc. Cair, Lasalle, Marshall, Woodlord, Tazewe

A Canal Over the Alleghenies. A Canal Over the Alleghenies.

Philadelphia Times.

For the space of 100 years there has been in almost perpetual agrication a scheme of running a canal over the Alleghenies to connect the Potomac River and the Youghiogheny. Gen. Washington first conceived it, and became the first President of the Potomac Company. The illustrious Gen. Simon Bernard, Secretary of War of Louis Phillippe, and a staff officer of Napoleon, surveyed the route about 1817. The canal has been completed to the coal-field at Cumberland, and sends coal to Washington City for about fifty cente s ton tolls. It will cost to run it over the mountains \$50,000,000, with very the channel of the North Branch of the Potomac, a narrow, rock-strewn torrent, which rises at the Fairfax Stone, and is often nearly a drybed. This river runs along the southern base of the Backbone Mountain, whose scarps are covered with large timber. Davis hoped to make this stream carry off the logs he should fell on the mountains, where he has bought a vast tract of timber—from 30,000 to 50,000 acres, at less than \$2 an acre—but the water has not been sufficient to fully carry out his objects.

SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS.

Terrible Mortality Among Children in New York on Account of the Heat.

New Fork Heraid, July 20.

As soon as the offices of the Board of Health were opened yesterday morning, the corps of doctors appointed filed in and preparations were begun to stay the fearful mortality which has prevailed among the children of this city. The magnitude of the death-list is extraordinary and without a precedent. In twenty-sive days there have been over 2,000 children buried under the age of 5 years. The direct cause of their age of 5 years. The direct cause of their deaths was cholera infantum, caused by the extreme heat and want of proper diet and fresh air. The death-list showed that there were for

Week ending July 1. 333
Week ending July 8. 541
Week ending July 15. 862
July 16, 17, 18. 400

All of these were under 5 years of age, The . . 2, 136 Board of Health saw the extreme necessity of something being done to lessen this growing mortanty, hence the appointment of fifty phy-sicians to visit the tenement houses and do their best to save the lives of the little ones.

The first thing to do was to district the city. The first thing to do was to district the city. This was done early yesterday morning, and at 1 p. m. every physician had his district alloted him, and started out on his humanitarian but somewhat disagreeable duty. The Board had some trouble in getting fifty doctors to do the work, for nearly every man in the profession of repute has as much as he can do to-day to attend to his private practice. Calls were made upon the police surgeous, and a majority of them responded. That there was no time to be lost was a fact generally impressed upon the corps, and

upon the police surgeous, and a majority of them responded. That there was no time to be lost was a fact generally impressed upon the corps, and they were requested to get to work at once. With the mercury at 98 they started out on their professional duty. The neighborhood of Police Headquarters abounds with tenement houses, and the doctors districted in that vicinity had not far to travel in order to begin their work.

A reporter of the Heraid accompanied one of the physicians whose district was on the east side of town, in the most thickly-populated section between the Bowery and the East River. Walking up Broome street, the Doctor struck the immense tenement beginning with No. 200. There was a little white streamer of crape upon the bell-handle. The entrance was crowded with women and children, half clothed, trying

and Adons is launched upon a life of deb and stratagem. He has an eye for beauty, and a susceptible faucy, not beart, mind,—that is on the looking-glass. He would like beauty, thefore, as earth of. After many attemps and failures, be comes at last upon the paragon of women. She has good looks and movey, or her father has and his father notoriously indulgent. My gentleman pays his devoires. Most Young for contraction as a kill in keeping this out of sight for a white. This debowshis wit. And so he word will be so the contraction as a kill in keeping this out of sight for a white. This debowshis wit. And so he word will be so the contraction as a kill in keeping this out of sight for a white. This debowshis wit. And so he word will be so the contraction as a kill in keeping this out of sight for a white. This debowshis wit. And so he word will be so the contraction as a kill in keeping this out of sight for a white. This debowshis wit. And so he word will be so the contraction and the solid most believe to the contraction. He was a fitting the contraction of the contraction of the solid most thus reach any sum paid after this payer. The description of the solid most thus reach any sum paid after his payer. The description of the contraction of the c

approached, and the following conversation en sued:
Doctor—Are you caring for this little boy!
Girl—Yes, sir.
Doctor—How long has be been sick!
Girl—Four or five days, sir.
The room was dirty and the air exceedingly foul, and the Doctor took the little one's hand and said.

The room was dirty and the air exceedingly foul, and the Doctor took the little one's hand and said:

"Can't you change this little one's clothes?" Girl-Mother said I was to let him be till she came back."

Doctor-Where is your mother?
Girl-She's gone out to washing. She says she can't afford to stay home and watch him.

The poor little child was in the last stage of the disease, and the Doctor gave it as his opinion that it would not live through the night. Said he: "You give your mother this prescription directly she comes in, and these tickets (for the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital), and tell her she must take him out on the water or the boy will die." The little girl took the tickets and began to cry.

A movement was made for the next apartment. There was a little coffin in the room, with a wax candle standing on each side of it, a woman weeping, half a dozen children half naked playing on the floor. There was no need of a doctor there.

Through the house the medical adviser proceeded. Wherever there were young children the terrible cholers infantum was found. Some of the children seemed well cared for and properly attended to. Instructions were given in

Through the house the medical adviser proceeded. Wherever there were young children the terrible cholers infantum was found. Some of the children seemed well cared for and properly attended to. Instructions were given in every case, and where poverty prevented their purchase, tickets for the steamboat ride were presented. Over one hour was spent in this house, and then the Doctor left for the immense seven-story structure a few doors above. What a noise and stench! There were at least fifty children on the stairs and in the fiallway, their faces grim and dirty, hair disheveled, shoeless, and apparently hungry. Some were sucking ice they had stolen from a cart near by; others eating green corn and half ripe tomatoes. Those who live in decent dwellings can scarcely imagine; what this tenement life is. The mercury in front-of a barber shop on the first floor stood at 96. Inside the temperature ranged from that to 100.

"Do you know whether there are many sick children in this house!" asked the Doctor of the first woman he met.

"I haye none, sir; but next door there's one. We have had lots of deaths here. Mrs. Reilly, on the floor above, lost her little girl with the dysentery yesterday, and she's most crazy; and her youngest is sick. Nearly all the little children in the house are sick."

A visit through the house proved the correctness of her statement. On the floors, propped up in chairs, in bed, in the arms of mothers and sisters, were found the poor little creatures, so white and sickly, so weak and sinken-eyed, as to bring tears into the eves of the most unsmypathetic. The Doctor's advice in nearly every case was to give them fresh air, and, strangely enough, this seemed to be the one thing they could not have. Medicine they can get for nothing, plenty of advice, but fresh air must be worked for and paid for. They must struggle with the weary child for miles to the river and pay for fresh air. The trouble and the expense prevent half the mothers doing this, and so the only hope is lost and the children die.

A Timely Resurrection.

Accomments Record-Union.

The conductor of one of the Central Pacific passenger-trains, while making a trip recently, was informed that a man had died in the forward sleeper. He proceeded to the car, found the man, and concluded to have him removed to one of the rear cars where there were but few passengers feeling that the presence of death in a cur filled with people would cause great uneasiness, to say the least. The body was accordingly transferred to the other car, the conductor saw that it was properly placed, and went forward to attend to his duties. Some time afterwal, while poing through the rear car, he was not a little astonished to find the body sitting up, and swearing, in a manner that any well-regulated corpse would be ashained of, that he could whip the conductor and all hands. He had only been dead drunk.

REDUCING NEW YORK TAXES

Tilden's False Claims to Credit in This Begard.

It Was the Republicans Who Cut Down the Taxes.

Albeny Bosning Journal.

The chief argument for Gov. Tilden is the claim that he has reduced the State taxes. The State tax for 1875 was \$14,206,680—for 1876 it is \$8,188,578. The reduction is thus \$6,018,107, and Gov. Tilden's friends exclaim: "Behold what Gov. Tilden's friends exclaim: "Behold what Gov. Tilden's friends exclaim: a behold what Gov. Tilden's friends exclaim: the saved the State six millions a year; look upon the great reformer!" If this claim be true, it is a strong argument; if untrue, it is a brazen piece of false pretense which stamps the flagrant dishonesty of the pretender. Now, we ask attention to

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF PACTS.

Before taking up the direct question of the taxes for 1875 and 1876, it is necessary to follow the course of the State debt. The Democrats carried the election of 1887, and assumed full control of the financial administration on the 1st of January, 1878. At the beginning of that period of four years the bounty debt was \$25,-807,500,—all our figures are taken from the official reports,—at the close it was \$20,260,755. Thus the reduction of debt for the four years was as follows:

DEMOCRATIC REDUCTION OF DEBT.

Bounty debt, Jan. 1, 1868. \$25,807,500.

Bounty debt, Jan. 1, 1872. \$20,260,755. A PLAIN STATEMENT OF PACTS.

Debt tax. 1878.....

THE HAMBURG ATROCITY.

Some of the Testimony at the Inquest.

Pompey Curry sworn: Lives here; was intown and saw Attaway Saturday night; was in the ring [meaning the group under guard] with me; don't know who made the ring; Pickens Butler gave the orders to carry me there with the rest; they brought Attaway and Harry Mays there after me; there were two rings; we were marched down to a little tree between the corner of the railroad and Market street; then about six men came and took Attaway out of the ring; he was taken across the railroad between the ticket office and the fence; they told him to turn round, "you yellow son of a ...,"

about six men came and took Attaway out of the ring; he was taken across the railroad between the ticket office and the fence; they told him to turn round, "you yellow son of a —," and then they all fired upon him; then they took Dan Phillips; do not know any of the men that did the firing; among the bystanders were Henry Getzen and Mr. Pierce Butler; I asked them, as I knew them, to keep the men from killing me; they said they could do me no good; they called me next after Phillips; I got up and ran, and they shot at me, and shot me through the right leg below the knee [exhibiting the wound]; the men who surrounded me were armed with guns, pistols, axes, grubblinghoes, and batchets.

Alexander Grenage sworn: Lives in Hamburg; was there Saturday; saw Attaway that night at 10 o'clock; he was brought to the ring where I was. I was taken out of the ring by the advice of Bob Chafee, of Augusta; he said that he knew the old man ever since he [Chafee] hiad lived in Augusta; it is our old cotton sampler, and I never knew any harm of him; then he took me by the arm and took me out; when some one objected to it, he placed me under guard again and sent me over the bridge to Augusta for safety. They arrested me at Davis Liffield's house. When I came from home great confusion prevailed in town previous to my arrest,—shooting, running, and hallooing. The armed men who came in from the country were making the fuss; they came in from 4 p. m. until after dark; they were all white men, about 400 or 500; saw Gen. Butler at the ring where I was guarded; one of the men called to him, and he replied: "I know you, you burned my house," and then went off with other men to consult what to do with the men in the ring; there was a dispute as to what should be done with the prisoners, all of whom were colored; some said we are under the command of Gen. Butler, what he says will be done; twenty-seven men were in the ring.

Freeman Butler sworn: Lives in Hamburg, was there all Saturday; the town was quiet until 4 p. m. when it was rumored

out and carried me to the first ring in front of Prince Rivers' office in Market street; they then moved me nearer the corner house and the rail-road; some one was calling me, saying, Manning, come and see the last of me; I went to him; two men men had him and Evans' little boy and Attaway going toward the fence; they gave me the two boys; I sent the children home and stopped to see what they would do to Attaway; they tried to make him stoop and show his head through the fence; he wouldn't do it and begged them to have mercy on him; they then sheed him seet and shot him; I saw him fall; he was about 45 yards distance; he was the first shot down.

The same witness testified that he was at the same places near the bridge, and saw Alfred Miniard shot down by a squad near where Attaway fell; they told him; don't know the men who shot him, but saw Creighton Matheny, the mailrider, go to the body, strip him particilly, and chop his hip with a halchet, saying as he did so to my boy and one or two others, "Come Ame, little plack-gui boys, and get some spasages-meat." He lives in Hamburg, and takes the mail. Miniard was still alive and died the next day. I went to him Sunday morning early, and pleked up some of his meat, which had been chopped fine. I spoke to him, but he could not answer. Here were other boys there with chickens, eggs, etc. But I only knew Matheny; he was the largest boy in the crowd who were around Miniard; all the armed men were white.

Butlest White sworm: Was arrested in Spencer Harris' hogpen Saturday night by some white men and taken before Gen. Butler; I ran there to make my escape; they found me and pointed their guns at me; I begged them not to kill me; it was the Butler that had his house burned in Edgefield County; he ordered me to be placed with the other prisoners, as he would be there presently; they took us along and made me sit on the guards said what fem. Butler says will be done; Bill Robinson, Judge Robinson's son Irom Augusta, advised that we be led out by twos and court-martialed.

The Old South.

The Old South Church in Boston has been purchased by a number of prominent Boston ladies, whose husbands furnished the money; and, if they cannot buy the land, they will take down the building and erect it elsewhere. But what are the old materials worth without the old site and the sight of the old handicraft The church is worth preserving for its associations, but without these the bricks and mortar are worthless.—Exchange.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. POR SALE-114 FEET NORTHEAST CORNER OF Version-av. and Thirty-fourth-st. \$70 per foot, moom 5. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st. Room 5. must be sold. A. J. AVERBILL 127 Dearborn-st. Room 5.

FOR SALE—\$5,000—\$3,000 CASH, BALANCE TIME, will buy a spiendid 11-room furnished residence, including lot, barn, piano, and horse and buggy, 2 blocks from Union Park; make a note of this, for such bargains are not offered every day. Address 683 Fulion-st. FOR SALE—SOME VALUABLE FRONTS ON OGDEN W. Cornering on Sixteenth-st., Rockwell-st., Talman and California-av. House and lot on Fourth-av. hear Harrison-st. Brick house and lot on Thirty-sighth-st., near Cottage Grove-av. Business properly on Washington and West Madison-sts. T. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, No. 125 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAJ REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. 1RA BROWN, 142 Lasalie-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS NEW TWO-story houses, complete; near depot, school, sidewalk; on easy monthly payments; house and 30-foot lot for \$500, \$1,400, and \$1,200; on files from city limits; 10-cent trains. T. C. Hill. \$1.akeside Building.

TO REST-HOUSES.

TO RENT-COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS IN GOOD order, with interest, said the both of Thirty-minter, near Cottage Grove av. Rent \$15 per month. JAMES B. HILL, of Dearborn \$7, Room \$4.

TO RENT-A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front bouse, 1184 Wabash-av. 12 700 ms. modern conveniences, and brick barn. Terms \$40 per month. M. C. SANGER, Central Matignal Bails.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE new brick house corner Campbell av. and Harvard-st. \$12 per month frame house and large grounds 30 Harvard-st. Inquire at \$85 Western-av. TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER for \$25, 628 Madison-st., Union Park, Keys next door west. T. C. Hill., 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE 215 NORTH STATE-ST., VERY cheap; contains ten rooms, with all modern improvements; data 230 and 222 North Lakeside-st., elegant swell fronts, three-story and basedients, new just infished, at half price. Elliport ANTHOMY, 86 Dearborned.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE I 1057 Michigan av., hot and cold water, and gas fix-fares. Inquire of M. J. Willson, Gastier, No. 119 TO RENT-BOOMS.

O BENT-SINGLE OR EN SUITE, 20 NICEL.

furnished, cool, airy, veil-lighted rooms a
76 State-pi.; transients taken. Mrs. FOTTER. TO RENT-PURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURT Block.
TO RENT-ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED TO RENT-ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN NEVADA HOTEL, 148 and 150 Wabshi-av., near Monroe-st.; transients, 50, 75 cpus, and 51 per day.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, & Stores.
TO RENT-A GOOD STORE, SIZE 65X24, IN THE West Division. Best located for a retail grocery and general merchandise; a good chance for the right man; no rent charged for the first month to a good, reliable tenant; terms of rent either by month of year. Address C.39. Tribune office.

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my stock and prices. WILLIAM R. PROSSER, 21
State-st., near Adams. Established 1850. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

10 OGDEN-AV. OPPOSITE UNION PARK—(NEW marble block), fourth bonne south of Randolphst. dood board and as fine from as can be found in the city. Forms, 39 to 57 per week. References exchanged.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST. NEAR STATE—BOARD tus of plane.

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NEVADA HOTEL, 185 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monros-st.—Room with board, \$6.50 to \$2 per day, \$6 to \$5 per week (as board, \$4.50.

A RARK CHANCE-R. R. EATING-HOUSE FOR asiel is fively town in ladinas; doing a good business; good reasons for selling out. For particulars address L. B., 302, Logansport, ind.

DUSINESS FOR IT YEARS-STATE AND COUNTRY Registers for the Salter; from \$10 to \$30 per day can be made; until capital required. Address for circular, J. G. IELD. Agent. Mendota, Lassille Country, Ill.

DEIG STORE, WITH FULL STOCK, ON ONE OF the best corners in the city, cheap for cash. Address Tils, Tribune office.

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IL for their interest to call immediately at 57 Carkat., Boom 7.

PRINTING MATERIALS. OR SALE-SECOND-HAND 4-MED. GORDON paper and card cutters, proof-press. No. 6 standing ress, etc. 244 Illinois-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOH BEDSTEAD COMPANY all furniture, carpets, stoves creekery, etc., also he celebrated Empire parior bedstead, on its stallments it the lowest case prices. The stovens and when the stall its lowest state in the lowest case prices.

WANTED-MALE HELP, WANTED-DRUG CLERK. APPLY ATSII STATE

WANTED-PRACTICAL DYER POR WOOLEN mill. Apply or address Burry Woolen Milk. Barry, III.

WANTED-AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS BLANK hook finisher; must be steady. JOHN MCKITTRICK & CO., St. Louis, Mo. W ANTED-A FIRST CLASS FINISHER FOR FOR man in a furniture factory, one who thoroug understands his bashness as is capable to manage about a manage of the control of the co

WANTED—300 BAILROAD LABORERS, \$1.50 PKB
day; 200 teams, \$3.50 pcr day; 200 of repairs,
free fare; 100 track layers, \$1.75 pcr day, at J. H.
SPRIBECK & CO. 8, 23 West Handolph-si.
WANTED—300 BAILROAD LABORERS; \$1.50 TO
\$1.75; \$ sawmill bands; free fare; go to-day; at
and Market-sta.

Miscellancous.

Wanted—A First-Class salesman to sell to our scape in the Northwest (to the jobbing trade); must be able to give undoubted references as to competency and integrity; no attention given to other applicants. Address Moksons, van Haagen & Co., Philadelphia. WANTED—FOR AN OLD ESTABLISHED WALL paper house, a first-class thyreling asissmen; an experienced man who can comprod some trade will be liberally treated. Address, with reference, S. S., Tribuse office. WANTED-A COMPETENT BUSINESS AGENT for a public reader. Address S. Tribuos office. giving references, terms, etc.

WANTED-\$150 PER MONTH. THIS AMOUNT none but first-class seems seems but first-class. The control of the contr And 12 a. m.

WANTED—TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH A traveling salesman to bell on commission to the trade through illinois my improved Rustle Window Shades; samples occupy but little space, and goods sell readily to all classes of dealers; liberal arrangements will be made with a reliable maa. Address ED WIN LOUDENBACK, 222 Norsh Fifths—st., philadelphia. WANTED-MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 Wen who wish to engage permanendy in the best-paying hosiness in the United States. We guarantee live men 870 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ili.

WANTED—A TRAYELING SALESMAN FOR A great-class clothing house. Only those who have a Tribung office, trade need apply. Address T. E.,

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Wanted-A Good Cook: No other work references required. 287 West Adams st. W references required. 287 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL
housework at 240 South Ashland-sv., southeast
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cooking. Apply, for two days, at Barnes House. WANTED-A GOOD COOK AT THE DE FORES Wash: German girl preferred. Apply at 578 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

WANTED—GOOD TAILOR GIRLS TO FINISH ON children's auta; also a few good aswers to learn how to finish trade while learning; mone but good names need apply. Call, for 3 days, at 3. Holl. And mairs, los and 1:0 Clybourn av., up-stairs.

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Or custing recom of a wholesale clothing house. Ben
of references can be given. Address ct. Triquage.

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FOR SALE.

FOR

SITUATIONS WANTED - FEMALE SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GILL to do second work or general housework in a team family. Call at No. 54 Larridece 18.

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STUDATIONS WANTED REOPENSED AGAIN ON the South Side.—Mr. A. L. BALLAM will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 75 Each Adams-4s., between State and Dearborn-sta.

CITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. LaPkilsy 8. 334 West Modisor-st.

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Cituation wanted—to Travel as compandous or or ourse by an educated woman of 30, widow of a physician is never sealer, and willing to go any distance in any direction. Address X 80, Tribune outce.

FINANCIAL. A DYANGES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Handolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and d. Established isof A DVANCES MADE ON BIAMONDS, WATCHES DVANCES MADE ON BIAMONDS, U. ROOM 5 A DOMANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A Bonds, etc., at 151 Randolph-st. J W L. ROGHI A. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand to loan at current rates on improved city property and productive farmies sums from \$1,000 to \$10.00. 7 Hawley Building, current Bearboara and Madbon-sts.

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EXCHANGE-FINE PRODUCTIVE SOUTHERN plantations, Southern agent now here to examine property. Jas. B. GOODMAN & CO., S. Pashington Ja.

EXCHANGE A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR-STORE ON EVENTS bide for clear city property, value st. Sout Qwner has other business. Address L. 24. Tribune office. For Exchange—OR SALE—CENTER L. EVANS—for residence and vacant lots. ALPRED T. SEWELL, HIS MORDERS H. Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—SOX125 FEET WITH A GOOD T-story house and barn. No. 18 North Hizabeth-st. by COLE. NEWELL & MOSHELL Read State Agenca. WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE Watter and the city. Event of the control of the color of the city of the color of the color of the color of the city. Even Tribune officer.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION - TUESDAYS. THURSDAYS. AND A Saturdays - Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at Weston's a CO. S. Nos. 105 and 105 End washington et. Ample time given to test all horses soil under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private said.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE PROPERTY of her late husband—an electron top burgey, harness, and Hambletonian horse, a years of age, werranted woud and kind, free from spot and blemish, and trotted last season in 2:40; also, one top pinacion and small horse and harnes, soid together or separate—at a secrince, and no horse jockey need apply; a triaj of two days given. To be seen at 518 Walcada-wy.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARRED BESSES, BUGGIES, HARRED BESSES, BUGGIES, HARRED BESSES, BUGGIES, HARRED BESSES, BALE LIGHT POUR PASSENGER CARRIAGOUS COMMENCING ALL MARKED BESSES ALL LIGHT POUR PASSENGER CARRIAGOUS COMMENCING ALL MARKED BESSES BUGGIES, HARRED BESSES BESSES ALL LIGHT POUR PASSENGER CARRIAGOUS COMMENCING ALL MARKED BESSES BUGGIES HARRED BOOK SCOOL OR HORSES, BUGGIES, HARRED BOOK SCOOL OR HOR

SEWING MACHINES. TOR SALE-GROVER & BARER, \$15; WHEELER & Wilson, \$20; late improved Singer from \$25 to \$40; Remington, \$25; Wilson, \$25; to pay advances; money longed on machines. Private Loan office, 125 Clark'st., Room 2, up-stairs.

LOST SATURDAY EVENING JULY 22 A KNIGHT OF PYTHING HIS E. O. F. PIR. The finder with the gwarded A. J. MIERS, Boom & 32 and 150 South CREE S.

LOST A FOCKITY MEMORANDA BOOK, MARKEN L. J. BARNE, M. PYTHING LOST MANY BARNES

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TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LuSalle. "Cor Wood's Museum Monroe street, between Dearborn and State.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Sat day greenbacks were worth 891 cents on

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

All speculation concerning the fate of Mr. FROST THORNE was ended vesterday morning by the raising of the yacht Mohawk. The body of Mr. THORNE was found in the cabin.

Work is to be resumed to-day in all the anthracite mines near Scranton, Pa., and the speedy dissolution of the coal combination is predicted. The unrestricted production of coal at fair rates to the miners would soon bring about fair rates to consumers but for the monster monopoly which at certain intervals decrees a suspension of mining op-erations and dictates the price of all the anthracite coal produced.

All Europe seems to be given to lying on the subject of the Eastern war. Accord to the London Observer's special correspondent ent in Berlin, the Emperors of Germany and Austria, in their interview at reached the conclusion that a policy of nor intervention and the maintenance of peace of Europe was impossible it view of the massacres and bloo-shed attendant upon the war. This statement is no sooner made than there comes a dispatch from Paris denying that any such result was arrived at, and asserting that the two Emperors exchanged the mos pacific assurances. The faculty of multiply ng news by means of statements and de degree of effectiveness by the war cor-

There has been some Heathen Chines work done on the St. Louis platform since the Convention adjourned, and the discovery the fact that the Tildenites have "rung in a cold deck" bids fair to break up the game in a row. Two very important dis ies are found between the platform as actually adopted and the platform given out as the official copy. In the resolution "We denounce the resumption clause of 1875, and we hereby demand its re-peal;" in the corrected (?) copy pre-pared since the adjournment of the make it read : " We denounce the resump tion date of 1875," etc. The inflationis perceive that it makes a great deal of difference whether the demand is for the repeal of the entire resumption clause in the act of 1875, or whether it is the date merely that must be changed. Again, in the official copy of the platform the anti-Chinese plank which was inserted at the demand of the Pacific Coast delegates, is entirely omitted ! The soft-money men have been hocus pocused and the Chinese-haters thimbl rigged out of their part of the platform, and will be interesting to note how well they

An excellent idea of the relations which SAMUEL J. TILDEN for many years main tained with Boss Tween is afforded in the verbatim report of the cross-examination Gov. TILDEN in the TWEED trial in February. 1875. The crafty Reformer began by at tempting to convey the impression that his acquaintance with the great thief was of the alightest and most casual character, but before he was permitted to leave the witness stand the truth that he had sought to con ceal had been with difficulty obtained. It was shown that TILDEN, who had aimed anything like confidential relations with Tween, and had sworn that he "never knew him much," had in fact been on intimate terms with the Boss to whom he wrote giving him notice of the date of the meeting of the National Demo eratic Committee, though Tween was not a member of that body; and again wrote appointing a meeting with him in Philadelphia; and yet again wrote to Tween, urging him to find a place for Mr. SAMUEL ALLEN, "a very old friend of ours." Then there was a check put in evidence showing that in 1868 Tweep paid TILDEN \$5,000 as Chairman of the Democratic State Commit-tee. The object of all this on the part of Tween's counsel was to prove that the the Presidency were and had been for several years intimate friends and co-workers, and in this the cross-examination of TILDEN was

The Chicago produce markets were mod erately active Saturday, provisions being heavy, and breadstuffs steadier. Mess por closed 30c per brl lower, at \$18.30@18.32} for August and \$18.40@18.421 for Septem ber. Lard closed 15c per 100 lbs lower. at \$10.75@10.77\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August and \$10.85\(\frac{1}{2}\) for September. Meats were \(\frac{1}{2}\) lower, at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) for boxed shoulders, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) for do short ribs, and 104c for do shor clears. Lake freights were steady, at 150 for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed for higher, at 87c cash and 884c for Au gust. Corn closed de lower, at 44de casi were in light supply and were firm at Friday's prices, sales being effected at \$6.00@
6.60 for poor to choice. The receipts were
4,800, and for the week \$6,763. Cattle were @5.00 for shipping steers and at \$2.50@ 3.50 for butchers' stuff. There was no change in prices of sheep, the market being nominal at \$2.50@4.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.75 in greenbacks at the close.

We have private advices from Indiana which indicate pretty certainly that Mr. ORTH, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, will be elected in October. He is making a very strong personal canvass, and has been gaining votes notably among had the bad habit of voting the Democratic ticket. Mr. ORTH is of German descent and is an accomplished German scholar. He makes German speeches as well as English speeches wherever he goes, and his oponents have already begun to notice that he making headway against them. Nor are they in a position to counteract the work he is doing, for the reason that their own candidate for Governor-Blue-Jeans WILLIAMS -is an old Copperhead of the very worst description, is personally unpopular in his State, and has none of the elements that might help him on as the canvass progresses. The vote of Indiana always depends largely upon the character and thoroughness of the preliminary campaign, and this year the Re-publicans have decidedly the best of it.

The news from the seat of the Indian war shows that the hostile Sioux are now camped not far from the scene of the late defeat of Custes on the Little Big Horn. Meanwhile, Gen. MERRITT, who has forced the Chey ennes back to their agency, has left Fort Laramie, will reach Fort Fetterman on the 25th, and join Crook about the 5th of Au gust, which will give CROOK a force of 1,837 men, not including officers, packers, and camp-followers, or probably 2,000 men all told. Meanwhile, Gen. TERRY's column i marching southward to unite his force and co-operate with CROOK; but, should he fail to make the junction on the 5th of August, when MERRITT arrives, CROOK will at one strike the Indians-if the Indians wai in their present locality. In conduct of the campaign, Gen. SHERMAN has made a suggestion which is the key to the whole situation. "Take away their ponies, says Gen. SHERMAN. This would keep th Indians upon their reservations. Take away their ponies and they cannot travel. They cannot carry their luggage or their provis ons. They cannot take women and chi dren, and cannot establish villages. They could be pursued by infantry upon an equa ity and by cavalry at an advantage. Thei arms cannot be taken away, for they can hide them, but they can't hide their ponies. Taking away the three or four ponies that every Indian owns would be like taking his righ arm off. He would be at the mercy of our troops at once, and would be compelled to

stay on his reservation. REPUBLICANISM AND "GRANTISM."

The Chicago Times and numerous other Democratic papers, unable to attack the Republican nominees upon any solid ground, have raised a far-fetched and miserable quibble upon which they hope to make partisan capital. It is summed up in the charge that an indorsement of HAYES is an indorse ment of GRANT, and that the election of HAYES would secure a continuance of Grant ism, since the Republican platform indorses the Administration. As THE CHICAGO TRIB-UNE is singled out and challenged for its inconsistency in criticising GRANT and supporting HAYES. THE TRIBUNE will give a categorical answer to this miserable quibble.

The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs; and Presiden of domestic and recontinued hearty gratique the American people for his patriotism and his minent services in war and peace. The charge of the Democratic papers that

the Republican National Convention, in adopting this declaration, thereby indorsed all the acts of President GRANT, all his mistakes and blunders, intentional and unintentional, is a forced and unfair statement, and none know it better than those who make it. The Convention, in indorsing the National Administration, indorsed the Republican party and the whole official staff of the Government. It indorsed its management of foreign affairs, and it deserves the indorsement. It has managed to keep the peace with all foreign nations. It settled the Alabama Claims and thereby avoided an expensive and bloody war with Great Britain, which would have placed the two countries half a century apart; and it not only avoided a war but made England pay money," which both compensated for individual damages and was an admonition to England with regard to her future course in complications of this kind. The National Administration succeeded in establishing treaties with Germany and other nations b which the rights of naturalized citizens are respected. No other Administration has succeeded in obtaining the concession from for eign powers that their citizens can be denationalized. This was reserved for President GRANT'S Administration. In the imbroglio with Spain, that country was compelled to do justice and pay damages for her outrages. In all our relations with foreign nations the Administration has been eminently successful, and its policy has received the sanction of the great mass of the American people.

The platform indorses the honorable work of the Administration in domestic affairs, and justly so. It saved the country, maintained the integrity of the Republic, and preserved the Union of the States intact against the efforts of Democrats, North and South, to disrupt it. It reunited the States in one Gov ernment. It gave the infamous doctrine of State Rights, that bane of and standing menace to a republican form of Government, a blow from which it will never recover. But for that doctrine, which was engrafted upon the national life at an early day, and has always been one of the founds tion-stones of the Democratic party, there would have been no War of the Reb and, by its destruction, the National Admin istration has removed all danger of any future attempt at the national disintegration It has released 5,000,000 of landless bonds men, made them freemen, clothed them with the rights of citizens, and has, to a large extent, preserved the peace between them and their masters, who would have remanded them into slavery, even after they were freed, had it not been for the watchfulness and power of the Republican Administration. For these and other beneficent deeds, the resolution does not go too far in calling

them honorable.

The resolution says that "President GRANT deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and peace." No one doubts the patriotism of the President. His intense love of country has been tested on the battle-field. He was the great sol-

his "eminent services in war" to maintain the existence of the American people as a nation, and for his success in securing the American people from the disaster and misery that would have followed the success of the infamous dogma of the right of secession, and the man that would withhold that meed of gratitude is a man who hates this Union and is a traitor to his country. While the President has committed many and grievous mistakes in his Administration in time of peace, he has done many usefu things for which he is entitled to the gratitude of the American people. He the nerve to veto an bill which would have brought untold disaster upon the country. would have produced violent perturbaommercial world, would have unsettled all contracts, and our money would not have been worth 50 cents on the dollar. Instead of recuperating and approaching solid foun-dations, there would have been serious doubts as to the value of anything, and our redit abroad would have been destroyed That one service alone covers a multitude of sins. Whatever may be said against him, it cannot be denied that he performed a great service in selecting and authorizing Secre tary Bergrow to break un that gigantic com ination of whisky-thieves which was form ed in ANDY JOHNSON'S Administration. Although they stole millions at that time, he ever took a step towards their punishment. resident GRANT issued his edict, "Let no guilty man escape," and authorized Secreary Bristow to carry it out. The Secretary did so, and the President is entitled to credit for this, and it would be mean not to award it. The President is also entitled to the thanks of the country for his noble efforts to reform the civil service, although he was oroken down by the Congressional spoils hunters, the Democratic party, and a portion of the Republican party. Those who are in favor of Civil-Service Reform, therefore, cannot justly withhold their credit.

Again, it is not usual at the close of a inistration for its own party to pass solutions of censure. It would be graceful and ungrateful, would give offense, nd would subserve no good. The indorse ment of the Administration is only an in-dorsement of the good it has done. It is the sheerest nonsense to say that this resolution ndorses wrong things, or that it commits the party to those acts of the President that ave given personal offense. It overlooks them, and credits him with the good he has done. The miserable quibble raised by the Democrats shows that they are sadly out of naterial, and will have no effect upon think-

REPEALING THE RESUMPTION ACT. IENDRICKS OF soft-money wing of the Democratic House of Representatives has been laboring to pass a hill repealing so much of the act of 1875 as nominally fixes the 1st day of January, 1879, for the resumption of specie payments. The most extraordinary efforts have been made, but as two-thirds of the House have been necessary, the bill has failed to pass. In case a bill can be reported from the proper committee, it will only require a majority. Two hard-money Demo crats on this Committee have so far united with the Republicans as to prevent the reporting of such a bill. It is now stated that Mr. WIKE, of Illinois, has relented to the extent of consenting to report a bill, so the House will probably be brought to a direct vote on the subject. In the meantime, TIL-DEN is laboring to defeat the repeal.

What do these men expect to accomplish by the repeal of this act? They know-HENDRICES knows, and Voorhees knows, and BILL ALLEN knows, and every intelligent man knows-that the law as it stands does not provide for resumption at the date named nor at any other date. If to-morrow were the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury could no more resume specie payments under that law than he could have lone on any 1st of January during the last ten years. The law was a piece of sentimentalism, with no provision for making the sentiment practical. It is the same as if the City of Chicago should enact that on the 1st day of July, 1877, it will complete a new Court-House building, without making any appropriation or other provision to purchase material, hire labor, or to raise the money for that purpose. The act of 1875 required subsequent legislation designating the man-

ner and providing the means for resumption. We can understand the Democratic oppo sition to resumption, and the demand for inflation of the currency, and even LANDERS proposition for irredeemable paper money as a substitute for notes; but we fail to understand how any one of the various Demo cratic paper-money schemes can be promot ed in any way by the repeal of this declaration that specie payments will be re-sumed in 1879. There is nothing in that declaration which can in any way interfere with any scheme of finance which Congress may adopt, or to which any wing of the Democratic party may be devoted. Its repeal will accomplish nothing. The St. Louis Convention demanded the repeal because the empty promise to resume was "a hindrance" to resumption; but its repeal is demanded in Congress not for that reason, but under the pretext that it stands as a menace to bus iness,—a threat to resume, and because re-sumption is opposed by these paper-money

It cannot be claimed that the act of 1875 is responsible for the commercial and financial depression: that came in the summer of 1873, nearly two years before the date of this act. The collapse had been complete, the desolation had been wrought, speculation had been punctured, credit and confidence had been destroyed. To repeal this act will not inflate the currency, nor make money plenty, nor establish credit or restore confidence. There is no scarcity of money, but there is no disposition to invest it. Manufactures are depressed, not for want of money, but for customers for their goods. The depression continues because the country is settling up its affair; so violently disturbed in 1873. The country is paying its debts, and getting down daily nearer and nearer to hard-pan, and this necessitates retrenchment in expenditures, reduction of the cost of living and of the cost of production; in fact, the country is still engaged in rescuing from the ruins of the disaster what ever is of value. When the bottom has been reached, when the cost of living and the cos of production have sunk to its lowest level, and to that it must go, then business and production will resume, buying and selling will begin, labor be re-employed, production increased, and speculation take new life. But the repeal of this resumption promise cannot change this. It will not in duce capital to engage in speculation or production. It will not induce money-holders to lend money for ventures which are now rejected. The man who has money to lend above all things has an eye to the kind of money in which he is to be paid; backs are now worth 90 cents on the and it can hardly be claimed that, if this act be repealed, it will have the effect of increasing confidence in the future. There can, nowever, be no direct end accomplished by stated, a piece of legislative sentime

the repeal of this act. It can in no way promote any other scheme of finance, besause this is of itself inoperative and barren. It is purely, as we have frequently do they demand its repeal? They know it the first place that the repeal bill cannot become a law—that it will not be even considered in the Senate. Their object, then, is to deceive such persons who, having never read or understood the act of 1875, really regard it as some act of terrible and destructive import. They want to pass this bill through the House as a campaign measure on which to base a contract or the greenback or paper-money party. They wish the Democratic House to pass this as a mere electioneering job to last over until after the Presidential election. They know, and frankly admit, that the repealing bill cannot pass Congress, but they wish to pass it through the Honse as a bid for the votes of the rag-money party; but no man or them, or of the rag-money party, can explain how, even if the act of 1875 was repealed even by the unanimous vote of Congress, the condition of the finances, or the currency, or the business of the country, could in the least be changed. The moral effect of such repeal would be to further weaken credit and onfidence, but we do not believe it would in any way postpone or in any way seriously delay the resumption of specie payments In fact, whether the law be repealed or not, would in no wise change the financial condition of the country.

ONE OF TILDEN'S REFORMS. An interesting leaf from the history of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Reformer, is fur-

nished by the Hon. J. K. EDGERTON, of For

Wayne Ind. late President of the Grand Ranida & Indiana Railroad Company a life. long Democrat, and one of the most prominent capitalists of his State. The particular reform to which it relates is the reformation of that Railroad Company; and the account Mr. EDGERTON gave of it was first published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, the Democratic organ of that city, in 1872, before TILDEN was talked of for the Presidency. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, it appears, was organized in 1869, on the 1st of May of which year the Continental Improvement Company, as it was called, con-tracted to build the road from Fort Wayne to Traverse Bay, and furnish the equipment. The Continental Improvement Company was simply a Credit-Mobilier Ring organized for swallowing up the bons-fide stock subscriptions, local subsidies, and all other available assets of the Railroad Company. SAMUEL J. Tupen was interested in the Continental Improvement Company, and, besides, was its confidential legal adviser, his office as such being to invent and engineer the legal contrivances without which it is impossible for a Credit-Mobilier Ring to steal a railroad. This Credit-Mobilier Ring of Mr. Reformer Tunen's, with him as the legal engineer of the steal, began operations by procuring the issue to itself by the road which was to be stolen of \$1,250,000 bonds for the purpose of equipping the road, which the Ring had already contracted to do. That is, the Credit-Mobilier Ring in the railroad Directory be-

\$1,250,000. the Railroad Company to be stolen, Mr. THERE'S Credit-Mobilier Ring, with him still as the legal engineer of its stealing, proceeded therewith. It made a contract with the Ring under the dummy name of "R. D. BARCLAY and his associates," by which was to be given to him for completing the road and equipment all the unapplied assets, including about \$600,000 of city, county, and private subsidy subscriptions,-enough to pay for the work actually done by the Ring. -\$1,800,000 of first-mortgage bonds and majority of \$1,000,000 of the capital stock. To realize upon the plunder it was necessary that these \$1,800,000 of bonds should be made marketable. This was effected by the Ring through a contract with the Pennsylvania Company and other roads in the same interest. By this contract they guaranteed interest upon the \$1,800,000 bonds, and in return the Grand Rapids & Indiana line was to be leased to them for ninety-nine years for practically nothing besides payment of the interest guaranteed This contract had to be ratified by the stockholders in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Company. That ratification was secured by votng over three-quarters of a million of stock. regularly pledged by the Ring, as collateral and of course voted in the Ring interest.

stowed upon themselves as a gratuity this

The result of it was that Mr. TILDEN'S Credit-Mobilier Ring, investing only his eminent legal abilities in engineering the theft, did steal the road, transferred it to the essees, and for themselves secured the \$1,800,000 guaranteed bonds, besides what was realized out of the subsidy subscriptions. Such is the history of thi reform operation of Mr. Reformer TILDEN. as furnished by a leading Democrat of un mpeachable character. As the Democrati ampaign, with deafening din and blare, i all for reform, and as it is boasted the reform promised is that of which TILDEN of himself s the pledge, this chapter from his record as reformer is valuable as indicating the quality of reform his election would guar-

ROBESON'S CASE Some days ago a document was sent out broadcast from Washington as the report of the Special Committee which has had Robeson's case under consideration, summarizing the evidence taken relative to the deposits with JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. during the panic of 1873, and recommending that the House present articles of impeachment against the Secretary of the Navy. Since then the announcement has been made that the Democrats propose to recede from their position because they fear the Senate would roceed at once with his trial. This would deprive the case of allits campaign advantages: for, if the Senate should find him guilty, his punishment would be brought by the Reublican majority of that body, and if they should find him innocent he would be acquitted after a full hearing of both sides, and there would be an end of it. Now the Democrats have undertaken this matter, let the responsibility of following it out be upon them. If the published report of the Committee fairly summarized the evidence, there is a prima face case against him, and the offense is such as to warrant and demand is immediate impeachment,

There is a law of the United States requir ing that the foreign agents of the Govern-ment handling navy funds shall be nominated to the United States! Senate and approved by

the London agents for years, appointed and worthy of as much co as any banking house in the world. There was no reason for making any change, an the Secretary of the Navy had no authority to do it of his own motion. Yet, without consultation with the Senate, and without sking its approval at the time or subse quently, Secretary Robeson withdrew the unds from the Baring Brothers, transferred hem to the new banking firm of JAY COOKE, McCullocu & Co., and thereafter treated he latter firm as the agents of the Government. When JAY COOKE & Co. failed in this ountry in 1873, and the panie ensued which would have affected the London house even if it had had no direct connection with JAY COOKE, Secretary Robeson not only ordered Paymaster-General BRADFORD to deposit \$1,000,000 with JAY COOKE, Mc-CULLOCH & Co., but also to pay all naval drafts against them out of other funds. This left the \$1,000,000 in the hands of the em barrassed firm to use as their own in tiding them over their embarrassments. Indeed Mr. Robeson admits as much when he says that he ordered this new deposit in order save the funds which the Government already had there on deposit. This may have been his intention, but it does not at all excuse him for loaning \$1,000,000 of Government funds to a tottering concern for their own use, especially when he had no right under the law to deposit money with that firm either at that time or any other, Had the money been deposited on some special arrangement to meet naval drafts, so that the United States paper should not go to protest, the transaction might have been reason though even then the Secretary of the Navy would have been at fault, inasmuch as he had never received the sanction of the Senate as required by law. But Paymaster-General BRADFORD testifies that he was instructed to take care of the Government drafts out of other moneys, so that it was the intention as well as the effect to loan \$1,000,000 of Government funds to Jay COOKE. McCullocu & Co. for their own benefit and in the midst of the panic. A part of this sum has since been recovered by the sale of collaterals, etc., but it is said nearly \$700,000 vet remain unpaid, after three

years, and may never be collected. The Republican party can only suffer in Roseson's case by resisting his impeachment on such evidence as this. Otherwise it will no more be held responsible for his malfeasance than for Belenap's traffic in posttraderships. Roberson's appointment never received the approval of the Republican party. It was one of those obstinately-personal appointments which have brought upon President Grant about all the censure that attaches to his Administration. An ob scure, third-rate lawyer of New Jersey, whose only qualification for a place in GRANT's Cabinet seems to have been a cer tain good-fellowship that sprang up between them, his appointment ceived the disapproval of the Republican party as a whole from the very first; and, as it has become apparent from time to time that he was incompetent, extravagant, and reckless in the administration of his department, there has been a pressure in the Re publican party to have him removed. But, having been appointed from personal and not from public considerations, he has been retained for personal reasons at the sacrifice of the public welfare, and in spite of the general protest of the kepublican party. How much influence the CATTELLS have had in as suring his continuance in office, and how much benefit they may have derived therefrom, we do not know; but we do know that the Republican party has no desire to tain any such person, but that it has more to gain by assisting in the re-moval and punishment of men who have betrayed it after having been foisted upon it than it has in any attempt to conceal or condone their offenses. It has always been the policy of the Republican party to hunt out and punish those who faithless to their public trusts, and Mr. Robeson must go with the others if he has been guilty of any such offense. If the Democratic House refuse to bring articles of impeachment against him because the Senate yould proceed at once to trial, and he might be acquitted on full hearing, it will be pusilanimous. If Robeson is guilty, he should be impeached, and the failure to do so must rest upon the Democrats. If impeached, he

charges merely for campaign purposes, they will discover their error.

s entitled to the earliest possible trial and

every fair opportunity to vindicate himself.

If the Democrats think they can use the

TAX-FIGHTING. We were furnished on Saturday with a list of the persons who have filed objections before the County Court to judgment for the unpaid taxes of 1875. This list contains between five and six hundred names of persons who object to paying taxes, and desire that their taxes be charged over to other people, and is headed, of course, by MATTESON and STOREY. The end sought by these persons is primarily the escape of taxation. For this they have bargained with certain attorneys that, in case the collection of taxes be de feated, they will pay such attorneys 10, 12, or 20 per cent of the tax escaped. There are lawyers, we understand, who take the busi ess as low as 3 or 5 per cent. Failing this they seek time on the payment of the tax ; that is, they propose to borrow (by with holding) that amount of public revenue, and to retain it as long as they can manage to do so by litigation.

This may prove, however, very expensive litigation. A year ago a like contract was made to defeat the taxes of 1873 and 1874 which were levied under the supposed law known as Bill 300. The Supreme Court declared that no tax levied under that so-called law could be legally collected. Whereupor the attorneys who engineered that busines have since been collecting their 5, 10, 15, and 20 per cent shares of the tax which the Supreme Court declared could not be collected. The lawyers having collected their share of the money withheld from the city, it now turns out that the Court did not declare the tax to be illegal, nor that it was not for a legal purpose, but that the city had failed to employ the right machinery to collect it; and that all the city has to do is to levy the tax anew, under the general law, and collect it with 10 per cent interest. Now let us figure up the financial outcome of the job of last year: These persons owed a tax of \$1,300,-000 which they sought to avoid. They are now taxed again, and their bill next year

..\$ 390,000

ight this year can profit by the experience of

their predecessors. The objections to the tax-levy this time ess wholly different from those last year; they are of a technical

racter, such as the Courts have overruled lly. It is not likely that Judge WAL-LACE will refuse judgment upon these objec-tions. If judgment be granted, then the tax-fighters will have each to give bond, with two sureties, for twice the amount of the tax, that they will pay the tax in case the appear be dismissed. Last year the tax-fighters had no bonds to give, because it was the city that appealed. Now they will have to give secu rity for tax and costs, and, in the end, they will discover that they will make a large saving by paying the tax at once. HYDE PARK TAX-EATING.

There has been a suspicion for a good many years among people who own property in Hyde Park and pay the taxes that there is systematic and professional tax-eating of an outrageous character in the conduct of the Village Government, and the annual appro priations voted at the meeting held by the Trustees last week seem to indicate that the suspicion is by no means unfounded. Here Accountant's salary

is a list of the expenses for a year: gineer's salary gincering expenses..... dges, construction, repairs, etc.....

For bonds of March 21, 1874 For bonds of March 15, 1875 For bonds of Jan. 11, 1876. Amount necessary to pay deficiencies arising in collection of four last items. perfection of the series of th

Total.... This is simply outrageous for a small quiet, suburban village of a few thousand in habitants. When a community which does not number as many voters as half of one of our city wards should spend nearly one-quarter of a million dollars a year for purposes of public protection in times like the present, there is abundant reason to suspect that it is being plundered. This is nearly as much money as Chicago spent annually fo its current expenses when it was a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The Hyde Park people must be demented to permit any such deyouring of their substance when their prop erty is not worth two-thirds as much as it was two or three years ago, and when the tendency everywhere is to shrinkage of prices and curtailment of expenses. should Hyde Park pay \$2,000 a year for an accountant when a business house can secure one for \$1,200? Why should it have an accountant at all, when it has a clerk at \$2,000 a year who ought to be able to do the work, having nothing else to do? Cannot the asessment and collection of village taxes be done for less than \$5,000 a year? What enormous litigation and complicated lawsuits can Hyde Park have that it needs to pay \$3,000 a year for a Village Attorney? The law business probably would not occupy one-sixth of a good, second-rate lawyer time, and \$500 would be ample compensa tion. What terrors are abroad that \$19,000 a year must be paid for police duty? And tax-payers should begin to demand reform and retrenchment in terms that will be

THE SILVER BULL Silver bill, which is all that is necessary to its becoming a law, is occasioning some surprise and comment. We can scarcely imagine that there is any intention on his part to vet the bill, as we conceive of no valid reason therefor. The temporary and incidental in flation that may grow out of it will not be perceptible; the time necessary for the oining of the silver to be issued after that already on hand shall have been put into circulation will be so long, and the issue meanwhile so gradual, that the fractionals will have pretty much worn out and disappeared before a like amount of silver change shall be afloat. There is not enough of inflation in the bill, therefore, to occasion any apprehension, and all that there is is in the small change of the country, which is now nadequate to supply the demand. Under the terms of the bill, \$10,000,000 of sub sidiary coin will be issued immediately, thereby relieving the famine in small change. The ultimate effect of the bill is simply to substitute clean silver coin for ragged and

nutilated paper currency, and the country ught to be very thankful for the opportunity. The present effect of the bill will be to arrest omewhat the downward tendency of silver. Its passage by Congress gave bullion a little more value in London than it had before, so the actual purchase and issue of some \$40,000,000 more of silver coin than is used in circulation in this country will unquestionably increase the value of silver general-ly. This is highly desirable, and especially in this country. Besides the vast amount of property in silver in all its shapes, America is a large producer and is interested in maintaining its value. Whatever may be fairly done to this end is demanded by our own interests. The Silver bill, authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 in all for circulating purposes, utilizes just that much more of sil-

ver, and adds to its value proportionately. There is another reason why the law should go into effect immediately. The Government should be enabled to avail itself at once of the low price of silver, so that it may not lose the benefit of its own act by paying the advance occasioned by demonetiz ng of silver for small change. On all accounts the bill is so desirable that we cannot believe there is any intention on the part of the President to refuse it his signature, and any delay in signing it merely postpones the benefits to commerce which are confidently expected from it. There is now an opporunity to restore silver as the small c of the country without cost to the Government, and if done promptly it is not likely that it will ever again disappear. So much of resumption will have been accomplished.

Architect Cochrans put in some good work yes-

Architect Cochrane put in some good work yesterday in lobbying in the interest of a \$50,000 amphitheatre for the new Hospital. He drummed up a meeting of the Joint Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings during the afternoon. After auditing sundry bills it took hold of his pet scheme. A great deal of loud talk was indulged in, which did not do the architect any good. Finally Commissioner Schandt made a motion to recommend the erection of the building to bring the question to a focus. Commissioner Gurnturn was ready with an amendment to include the erection of the Executive Building, and one of the surgical pavilions, and as amended, the motion prevailed by a vote of three to two. If the action is concurred in by the Board, it will cause an out-

lay of about \$175,000 on the Hospital group

This is not even the beginning of the So long as the services of this man Com-BANE are retained, just so long will bills pile up on the County Board. Neither he acc the Board will ever stop till the constitution al limitation of the county indebtedness shall have been reached and no more money can be borrowed on bonds. There has been already experience enough with Comman's faculty for expending large sums of money in any work he has charge of and the public pays for. His services should have been dispensed with when Storzy's Grand Jury made its report, and the Board should hesi-tate a good while before approving the Committee's work or permitting Cochrane to ge any further.

A prize is offered for a microscope whose powen shall be so great as to enable a discovery of the dif-ference between the old certificates of indebtedness and the new warrants issued for the popular less

The difference to a willfully-blind man may seem inconsiderable; but to one who uses his eyes the difference is very great. The old certificates of indebtedness were illegal in form, so the Court said, and were not drawn against the tax-levy of any year, nor payable from the proproper, after the decision of the Court, to issue any more of them. The new warrants are issued in the form, and for a purpose, which the Court has declared to be legal and constitutional. They are issued to be legal and constitutional. They are issued to defray the municipal expenses of the fiscal year 1876; and the taxes of the same year are pledged for their redemption. This can be constitutionally done, the Court declares. The city has no other possible re-source until the taxes of 1876 are collectable. All this the Times knows; but it wants to far

PERSONAL.

A brother of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh has been converted from atheism and is now holding open-air meetings in London.

Mr. Swinburne has committed the horrible offense

f rhyming "beauty" to "duty" in his recently. published "Sonz in Season," The London Speciator judges that the rhymed symns to the American Centenary are all bad"Mr. Bayard Taylor's included."

Next to eating crow must be placed the torture of writing crow-poetry, and, next to that, the an-guish of having crow-poetry falsely attributed to

The Saturday Review says that Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" is "marked by the extravagant and too often vulgar humor of the

Miss Blanche Willis Howard, author of "One Summer," was the poet of the day at the Stutters.
Fourth-of-July celebration, and her ode is highly The London Academy announces that M. D.

Bikelas' translations into modern Greek of "Bo-meo and Juliet," "Othello," and "King Lear" will be ready in a few weeks.

Gov. Seymour's house in Utica, N. Y., wastruck by lightning last Thursday. The occupant luckily escaped injury, but the dining-room plainly showed the force of the electric bolt. The author of an article on Mr. Disraell in the

The author of an article on Mr. Disraell in the last number of the British Quarterly Review says, apparently in way of censure: "He is almost the only eminent man now living who breathes the spirit of the age of Geethe and Byron."

pirit of the age of Goethe and Byron.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son have arranged "s
personally-conducted tour" for boys during the
summer holidays. The Saturday Review judges this to be an unwise concession to "the nefa practice of combining education with amuseme Mr. Grant Duff said in a recent speech in Parlis ment that the chief fault of the present system of education in Oxford is that it is too much concerned with words and too little with things. He advocates strongly the claims of original learning and research to a full acknowledgment in any nniversity worthy of the name.

Don Carlos says that Gilmore's Beer-Garden in

New York "pleases Spanish visitors—at least it does me—much better than the celebrated bullfights in Spain." These are his exact words as reported in the New York World. We are not sorry France and establish his home there.

Fanny Kemble, in her 'Old Woman's G

ness of this statement, suggesting that Miss Kem-ble is mistaken. Saturday night performances at Boston in those days were not customary.

There was a story current at Oxford some year days to long country rambles, to the entire neglet of the University sermons at St. Mary's. On being asked one day why he adopted this very unorthodox practice, he replied: "Because I prefer somons from stones to sermons from sticks."

Baron Albert Grant was obliged to plead his own cause in the Lisbon Tramway Company case, having been deserted by his counsel, and not being able to find an eminent lawyer in England who would undertake to champion the bad cause. Mr. David Dudley Field will doubtless regret his beence from England at this interesting le ought to write an article about it for the Law

Review.

The last lines George Sand wrote for publication were a short notice of M. Renan's new book, and the latter, in a letter to the Temps, after her death, said: "I am touched to the bottom of my heart sonorous soul, which was, as it were, the Æoliar harp of our time." Henry James thinks the word "sonorous," as applied to George Sand, is won-derfully apposite.

Mr. G. H. Lewes said, in giving evidence before

the Parliamentary Commission on Vivisection: "Is seems to me that the vivisection of which we are low speaking is very much like vivisection in an other department, that of literature,—that is to say, criticism, which is also vivisection. There is a great deal of real torture inflicted upon authors by critics, which lasts for a considerable time is sensitive minds."

Tom Hughes says in his notice of Harriet Martineau: "She did more than any other write not excepting Archbishop Whately, to bring hom to the people the fact that the questions white political economists were discussing, and especially those connected with the Poor laws, were set mere abstract problems for philosophers to argue over, but issues involving the welfare of every members of society. member of society."

The literary squabble of Mr. Robert Buchanan

with the London Examiner has directed attent to the fact that he is now drawing a pension, to the fact that he is now drawing a pension, which was granted to him by Mr. Gladstone. The Salarday Review with some acridity says: "One of the most curious things in the whole case is that Mr. Buchanan, a man in the flower of his age, spparently able-bodied, and, in the estimation of some people, notably of Mr. Buchanan, a poet of very considerable abilities, should find the support of public charity necessary for the development of his talents."

Mr. Archibald Gordon, formerly a Chicago jour nalist, but now one of the editors of the Brooklys Sunday Sun, has had recent experience of the corruption which prevails in the Government of the latter city. He was lately assaulted and hatally, beaten by Thomas F. Nevins, the Chief of the Fire

FOR

Two Pieces of Containing Gigan

The Russian Great Brita Resig

He Declares that for Some B

The Austrian grade Ins

Continuance of from Belgra stant The Extraordin

the New Ld of THE

NON-INTERVENT special says: "At the Emperors William an that the maintens intervention was imp REGULATION DES Paris, July 23.-The

opinion relative to the of Europe is denied. most pacific assurances
PROBAB CONSTANTINOPLE, J attacked the Turkish Montenegrins, after a

ATHENS, July 23.—To preparing to protest al Circassians near the Gr

London, July 23.—Al The Servian Minister, Bucharest on a secret The Daily News' Belg r day says: "It is expect headquarters will be

The Sclavistic Com sued an address sole uprising of Russian ar Servians are defeated. A Belgrade mob has

Consul-General. LONDON, July 24.— The Austrian Con

ordered some Austria
who landed here to
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seized a Servian genda
to desist if he wished t
Consul has proceeded

The Daily Nees' Con
The Daily Nees' Con
Philippoli fully indore
Bulgarian atroctities.
If on reports of Fren
Russian Consuls, who
to use as authority.
here are greatly exas
British Ambassador to
facts, and assert that
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gate the matter. Schu
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quire into the adi
ing a Vice-Consul
His report on the atro
disclose the truth.
IGNATIFF, EG IGNATIFF,

The Daily News' View mored here that Gen.
because Midhat Pasha,
Council of State, be tompromising document TEN TURKII have been placed between tin, on the Danabe.

ALL QUIET ON THE LONDON, July 24.—Tent at Osman l'asha's odin. writing on Sunday at present. The Servir gide of Timok River. sionally exchanged, but ably attack until a genulong the line.

A Widdin telegram a lars attacked the Servi urday morning. Fight GLOOM FOR LONDON, July 24.—? special says: "Now than one march outshave nowhere improve nal positions attained month. They are

have nowhere improven al positions attained in month. They are a only at Saitschar, if i that to me Servian Where a victory is cand Olimpics, the vin the repulse of a words, avoidance of ground—nothing exceptional their own—is belives. On Sunday 6

THE RUSSIAN AMB.
PARIS, July 24.—T
Count Lehuvaloff, F
Great Britain, insists
position in London is i SERVIA T

GREAT LORD-LIEUTEN LONDON, July 24. teed the Duke of Abe

THE IRON-CLAI The following is a de er, the English iron-cla Friday by the explosio Friday by the explosio
The Thunderer is one
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the final outcome of clurret armainent, and
the construction of the
armor, believed in thi
armor, believed in thi
impenetrable by anythin
"Woolwich Infant,"
puns. The first two ves
cowerful men-of-war
lerer and its sister ves
aunched in 1872. The
22 feet 3 inches broad, th
inches, and aft 26 feet
traught is made necessar
ment both defensive and
prevents the entrance of for a microscope whose powers to enable a discovery of the dif-ne old certificates of indebtedness ats issued for the popular loan.

and the Board should hesi-e before approving the Com-

permitting COCERANE to com

to a willfully-blind man may ble; but to one who uses his e is very great. The old cer-edness were illegal in form, so ad were not drawn against the ear, nor payable from the pro-lar year's taxes. It was imdecision of the Court, to issue The new warrants are issued or a purpose, which the Court be legal and constitutional. l year 1876; and the taxes of pledged for their redemption. tutionally done, the Court y has no other possible re

PERSONAL.

. Charles Bradlaugh has been eism and is now holding ope as committed the horrible offense ity" to "duty" in his recently-in Season."

taxes of 1876 are collectable.

knows; but it wants to find

ectator judges that the rhymed merican Centenary are all bad-lor's included."

row must be placed the tortures octry, and, next to that, the an-row-poetry falsely attributed to Review says that Mark Twatn's om Sawyer' is 'marked by the too often vulgar humor of the

illis Howard, author of "One e poet of the day at the Stuttgart lebration, and her ode is highly

cademy announces that M. D. mainto modern Greek of "Ro-"Othello," and "King Lear" few weeks.

honse in Utica, N. Y., was glast Thursday. The occupants jury, but the dining-room plainly of the electric bolt.

narticle on Mr. Disraell in the a British Quarterly Review says, of censure: "He is almost the n now living who breathes the f Goethe and Byron."

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ted every night for a week, and
in two pieces, at Boston in 1833.
wever, questions the correctent, suggesting that Miss Kematurday night performances at
s were not customary.
current at Oxford some years
guished tutor of a prominent
the habit of devoting his Sunyrambles, to the entire neglect
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on Tranway Company case, d by his counsel, and not being nent lawyer in England who champion the bad cause. Mr. ld will doubtless regret his nd at this interesting juncture, article about it for the Law

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n. formerly a Chicago jourthe editors of the Brooklyn
ecent experience of the corin the Government of the
tely assaulted and battally
fevins, the Chief of the Fire
gh the action took place
the First Precinct Police
as paid to it by the police.
a loud demand for examble that both the assailant
will be called to a speedy
the attack, it is said, was
e Sun questioning the effiFire Department.
ARRIVALS.
L. Evans, Toledo; Gen.
A.; D. Willis James,
Stevens, New York;
k; Gen. George O. Marcy,
Simpson, Lowell, Mass.
R. Cooper, Houghton,
an Francisco; A. L. Conman Lajosky, Hungary; Dr.
Danforth, Dubuque; A. A.
John Hawley, Cinton, Is.
P. Rogers, U. S. A.; F. D.
; William Van Name, Masew York; Col. T. J. KinA. F. Hinchman, Callsh. England; M. E.
lurner, Madison; D. C.
W. Huidekoper, Pennouse-R. F. Newcomb,
s., Charleston, S. C.; A.
Gorham, Galveston, Tex.;
T. H. Manning, Boston;
Falls; J. S. Merrill, Balticoton; F. Goodrich, Rochleveland.

FOREIGN.

Two Pieces of News Possibly Containing the Germs of Gigantic War.

The Russian Ambassador to Great Britain Insists on Resignation.

He Declares that His Position Is. for Some Reason, Intolerable.

The Austrian Consul at Belgrade Insulted by a . Mob.

Continuance of Conflicting News from Belgrade and Constantinople.

The Extraordinary Success of the New Loan of the City of Paris.

THE WAR.

NON-INTERVENTION IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, July 23.—The Observer's Berlin special says: "At the Salzburg interview the Emperors William and Francis Joseph agreed that the maintenance of a policy of Intervention was impossible in view of the massacres and bloodshed now occurring."

REGULATION DENIAL OF THE ABOVE. Paris, July 23 .- The rumor that the Emperor William had formed at Salzburg an unfavorable opinion relative to the maintenance of the peace of Europe is denied. In well-informed circles it is asserted that the Emperors exchanged the most pacific assurances at their conference. PROBABLY FALSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23 .- The following news is official: A force of 5,000 Montenegrins attacked the Turkish post at Banzana. The Montenegrins, after a sanguinary engagement, fied to their intrenchments. They had 200

ATHENS, July 23.—The Greek Government is preparing to protest should the Porte fulfill its intention of establishing a colony of 70,000 Circassians near the Greek frontier. BOUMANIA.

London, July 23 .- All Powers except Russia have declared Roumania's demands unreason-

charest on a secret mission. MILAN. The Daily News' Belg rade special dated Saturday says: "It is expected that Prince Milan's headquarters will be removed from Paratita Sunday, probably to Saitschar, if operations

The Servian Minister, Milojovicz, has gone to

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY. The Sclawistic Committee in Moscow has issued an address solemnly promising a general uprising of Russian armed intervention if the Servians are defeated.

hereab out are favorable."

IMPORTANT. A Belgrade mob has insulted the Austrian London, July 24.—A Vienna telegram says the persons who insulted the Austrian Consul at Belgrade were employed by the Servian po-

The Austrian Consul-General on Friday ordered some Austrian Sclavonian volunteers on their refusal, addiscussion followed. The Consul seized a Servian gendarme. Citizens warned him to desist if he wished to depart in safety. The Consul has proceeded to Semlin.

The Daily News' Constantinople dispatch says a correspondent who has just returned from Philippoli fully indorses the News' account of Philippoli fully indorses the News' account of Bulgarian atrocties. His facts were obtained from reports of French, Austrian, Greek, and Russian Gonsuls, whose names he was allowed to use as authority. The English population here are greatly exasperated against Elliott, British Ambassador to Turkey, for suppressing facts, and assert that Baring, the English Secretary of Legation, is incompetent to investigate the matter. Schuyler, the American Secretary of Legation, starts to-morrow to inquire into the advisability of establishing a Vice-Consulate at Philadelphia. His report on the stroctics will, it is expected, disclose the truth.

IGNATIFF, EUSSIAN ENVOY.

disclose the truth.

16NATIFF, RUSSIAN ENVOY.

The Daily News' Vienna dispatch says it is rumored here that Gen. Ignatiff took a furlough because Midhat Pasha, Turkish President of the Council of State, became possessed of very compromising documents concerning him.

TEN TURKISH GUNBOATS

have been placed between Widdin and Florentin, on the Danube.

ALL GUET ON THE POTAMOS TIMOS.

ALL QUIET ON THE POTAMOS TIMOK.

LONDON, July 24.—The Standard's correspondent at Osman Pasha's camp, 25 miles from Widdin. writing on Sunday, the 23d, says all is quiet at present. The Servians remain on the Servian side of Timok River. Cannon-shots are occasionally exchanged, but the Turks will not probably attack until a general advance is made all blong the line.

and Olimpics, the victory consists merely in the repulse of an attack, avoidance of defeat. Not a foot of ground—nothing except the barren result of months, avoidance of defeat. Not a foot of ground—nothing except the barren result of policies, the victory consists merely in the repulse of an attack, or, in other words, avoidance of defeat. Not a foot of ground—nothing except the barren result of bolding their own—is claimed earn by the repulse of such as the policies. On Sunday Gen. Tchernayeff arrived here.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR DISGUSTED. PARIS, July 24.—The Gaulois says that Count Lehuvaloff, Russian Ambassador to sreat Britain, insists on being recalled, as his position in London is intolerable.

The Telegraph's Berlin 'special says: I am informed that Servia has solicited Germany to reconcile Russian and Austrian views in the negotiations that must ensue, should further referese compel Servia to sue for an armistice, so that Turkish demands may be modified and Servian territorial integrity preserved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. London, July 24.—The Telegraph says it is stated that the Duke of Marlborough will sucbeed the Duke of Abercorn as Lord-Lieutena

THE IRON-CLAD "THUNDERER."

The following is a description of the Thunderer, the English iron-clad which was disabled on Priday by the explosion of her boiler:

Friday by the explosion of her boiler:

The Thunderer is one of the four largest and host heavily-armed vessels in the British navy—the final outcome of Gapt. Cole's theories of a lurret armament, and of Mr. Reid's views as to the construction of the hull and the disposition of armor, believed in this vessel to be absolutely impenetrable by anything short of guns like the "Woolwich Infant," or Krupp's 60-ton steel Juns. The first two vessels of this class, the most lowerful men-of-war yet built, were the Thunderer and its sister vessel the Devastation, both aunched in 1872. The Thunderer is 285 feet long. If feet 3 inches broad, the draught forward 25 feet linches, and aft 26 feet 6 inches. This enormous lraught is made necessary by the weight of armament both defensive and offensive, and effectually revents the entrance of the vessel into many harmors, while eminently fiting it for coast lefense upon a stormy shore like that of Ingland. The guns, four in number, consist of 35-ton 700 pounder breech-loaders, hounted in two turrets, and are loaded and aimed by machinery, an unusually small number of men being needed to superintend the motions of the mret and its guns, a weight of 250 tons. The two lurrets stand upon a deck given up while at sea to the waves, the engines and quarters being all below the water-line. Between the two turrets, lowers, is a spacious hurricance of flying deck, 24 feet above water, on which the boats are stowed. In a superintend the boats are stowed. The armor on the vessel is from 10, 12 to 14 inches thick, the thickest being on the turret, the next the sides of the vessel, and the thinnest on the

sloping deck, substantially the same system being followed as obtains in the armor-plating of an American monitor. The two turrets arenot placed directly in line upon the deck, but stand each a little one side of the centre of the hall, and gain in this way an advantage in a raking fire, as well as providing a wider range to eitheir turret in case the other is disabled and becomes motionless. As the peculiar construction of the vessel enables the guns and most of the plating to be kept close to the waterline, a greater stability is obtained than can exist in ordinary armor-plated vessels. The Thunderer has a nominal burden of 4,406 tons, and displaces or weighs 9,107 tons. Her speed averages 13 knots an hour, and the vessel has two independent acrews and two sets of engines, one under each turret—the boiler forward having exploded in the present instance—and carrying 1,600 tons of coal, or enough for a sea voyage of 6,000 miles. The vessel, like most turreted men-of-war, is mastless, and intended principally for coast defense, though able to take an ocean wayage. As the vessel has been in commission over three years, during that time being a member of the Channel Squadron, it is probable that repairs to the boilers have been found necessary, and that the accident occurred in a trial trip over the course usually selected by British war vessels.

FRANCE. A "POPULAR LOAN."

Paris, July 23.—Subscriptions to the City of Paris loan amount to fifty-four times the required sum. London, July 23.—The Standard's special from Paris says the City of Paris loan has been covered seventy times over. Paris alone subscribed fifty times the required sun.

SPAIN. APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 23.—A Madrid special says that Senior Elduayen, Civil Governor of Madrid, has been appointed Minister of Finance in place of Senor Salaoerria.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED BY A RATTLESNAKE. PORTAGE, Pa., July 20.—On Monday morning last Miss Sarah Goodloe, daughter of a prominent resident of this place, and two little girls, named Jennie Wagner and Laura Webb, went out in the Wyckoff Mountains to pick huckleberries. About 10 o'clock the Webb girl returned crying to the village, and said that Miss Goodloe had been bitten by a rattlesnake and was sick in the woods about a mile away. The young lady's father, accompanied by a couple of friends and Dr. Crane, hastened to the spot, guided by the girl. On reaching it a fearful sight presented itself. Miss Goodloe lay in convulsions on the ground and was swollen to an enormous size. Dr. Crane at once tore her clothing loose and revealed the fact that the flesh had commenced turn black. She was entirely unconscious and vealed the fact that the flesh had commenced to turn black. She was entirely unconscious and was at once pronounced beyond all'human aid. The snake had sunk his fangs deep into the calf of her leg in two places, and one of them was found hanging to her stocking. The doctor administered such remedies as are used in such cases, but the unfortunate young woman died in a few minutes after the arrival of her father and party. Her limbs swelled so that the one bitten by the snake burst the skin. She died in the most intense agony.

The circumstances attending the case are related by the little girl as follows: They were packing berries near the top of the ridge and

The circumstances attending the case are related by the little girl as follows: They were packing berries near the top of the ridge and had their pails nearly filled. Suddenly Miss Goodloe gave a loud scream, and, dropping her pail, ran wildly out of the bushes toward a plot of grass near by, shouting, "My Godl my God! a rattlesnake has bitten me!" She threw herself on the grass and commenced rolling and shrieking. The little Webb girl ran toward her and saw a portion of the snake, which seemed to be still attacking Miss Goodloe. About half of the snake, from the rattles up, was exposed, and it was sounding the latter in a manner denoting the greatest rage. The little girl, with singular bravery, seized the reptile by the tail and jerked it loose from Miss Goodloe and killed it with a club before it got away. She then told the young lady that they had better start for home at once, and they hurried homeward, the two little girls assisting Miss Goodloe, who continued to grow ill from the effects of the bite, and finally dropped in convulsions at the spot where the Webb girl left her and hurried on for aid.

DROWNED Special Dispatch to The Tribune MILWAUKEE, July 23 .- Chris Christianson, sailor on the schooner Anna Thorine, of Mani-towoc, fell overboard and was drowned this morning. He was a single man, and a Norwe-

gian. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, July 23.—A special from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "An appailing catastrophe occurred at Contrary Lake, near this city, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. James C. Cross was 3 o'clock this afternoon. James C. Cross was with a party of young girls boating on the lake, and one of them reaching to get a water-lily tipped the boat over. The water was 12 feet deep, and before assistance could arrive the girls, five in number, were drowned. Cross had seized his daughter, and was endeavoring to place her on the bottom of the upturned boat when he was taken with cramps, and was with great difficulty saved. The bodies of the drowned have been brought ashore and are lying side by side on the bank. They present a ghastly appearance. A Coroner's inquest is now being held. The names of the deceased are Misses Julin Yetter, Krattsitz, Cross, and Simmer. Their ages ranged from 7 to 16 years. Simmer. Their ages ranged from 7 to 16 years. The sad affair has cast a deep gloom over the German population of the city."

SHREVEPORT, La., July 22 .- News from the old river to-day is not so disheartening. The fall is reported to have reached Carolina Bluffs this morning. It should come to a stand here by Tuesday. In case it does not, material dam-age will result to the plantations below.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24-1 a. m .- For the Upper Lake region, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather, light northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer, with no decided change in temperature. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 23.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	90.16	61	71	N. E., fresh		Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.17	62		N., fresh		
2:00 p. m.	30.14	63	62	N., fresh		Clear.
3:53 p. m.	90.12	64		N., fresh		
9:00 p. m.	20:08	62		N., light		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.08	60		N., light		
	Sid N		Сн	Wind.	23-M	duight.
Stations	. Be	ar.	Inr.	Wina.	Rain	neather.
Chevenne.	4. 30	12	65	S., fresh	.05	Cloudy.
Bismarck.		.03	64	E., fresh		Clear.
Breckinrid	ge 30.	15	65	N. E., fresh.		Cloudy
Davenport.	30.	11	65	N. E., fresh.		
Denver	30.		69	N., fresh	*****	Fair.
Gibson			82	E., fresh	*****	Hazy.
Keokuk	30.		61	Calm	*****	Cloudy.
LaCrosse			64	W., fresh	*****	Clear.
Leavenwor			68	N.E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee			58	S. W., fresh.	*****	I t wain
Omaha			63	N. E., fresh.	*****	Thet'nine
Platte	29.		63	N.E., brisk. S. E., fresh.	109	Clouds
Salt Lake	30.	04	70	S. E., Iresu.	.00	Cioudj.

CROPS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CARBOLL, Ia., July 21.—I noticed an item in your paper a few days since, stating that the crop-prospect in Carroll County was very poor indeed. This, I am glad to say, is far from being the case. Barley is very good, and, if the present fair weather continues, will be harvested in good condition. Oats have been slightly ed in good condition. Outs have been signed injured with the rust in a few localities, but will still be more than an average crop. Wheat is short, and stands rather thin on the ground, but is well headed and filled. The yield will be less than the average, but the quality promises to be good. Corn is growing very rapidly, and the prospects of this crop are simply immense. Potatoes also promise well. So you will observe that, so far from being a failure, crops will be better than usual this year, unless something unforeseen interferes to prevent.

This county is improving rapidly. The total population is now not less than 7,000, against 2,451 in 1870. This town is recognized as one of the most enterprising on the Northwestern Road. For the first time in its existence it now has a good hotel (the Burke House, kept by Mr. E. R. Burke, formerly of Chicago), and has ceased to be a bugbear to traveling men. injured with the rust in a few localities, but will

Succious Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 22.—Thursday night
Addie Miller, aged 17, mysteriously disappeared
from the house of G. B. Larison, near Waynesville, in DeWitt County, where she had lived two years. This morning she was found in Kickapoo Creek. It is supposed that, from despondency, she committed suicide, although no definite cause can be stated.

A ROCKFORD COMPANY. Rockford Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rockford, Ill., July 23.—The young men of Rockford have organized an independent miltary company pursuant to the sevention section of Chap. 129, Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois. There are over 100 members. An election took place last night and resulted in the election of the Hon. C. M. Brazee, Captain; George A. Silsby, First Lieutenant; Henry M. Starr, Second Lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers are John C. Garrer, Vice-Presicent; Robert P. Porter, Secretary, and William I. Robertson, Treasurer. Thomas G. Lawler was unanimously elected drill-master. Other officers were not elected. The company are pledged to subject themselves to such a course of military discipline as will promote and attain a high degree of military skill and efficiency.

CRIME.

DELIBERATE HOMICIDE.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., July 19.—Our community was startled this morning by the shocking in-formation that Charles M. Williams, who reo'des at the depot at this place, and is employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, had shot and killed J. P. Dickerson, the Depot Agent here. The facts, as far as I have been able to gather

them, are these: Williams became apprised yesterday evening that his only daughter, about O years of age, was enceinte, and upon inquiry as to who was the cause of her ruin, he was informed that it was Dickerson. He immediately, it is said, called upon Dickerson, charged him with the seduction, and informed him that if he did not marry his daughter he would kill him with the seduction, and informed him that if he did not marry his daughter he would kill him. Dickerson failing to give him satisfaction at the time, he (Williams) said he would give him until 8 o'clock next morning to make up his mind. This morning he is said to have again called on Dickerson and demanded to know whether he intended to marry his daughter, and again left without getting satisfaction. In a short time he reappeared at the depot with a shotgun in his hands while Dickerson was engaged with his assistant in copying the 119th psaim (for what purpose I know not). He took deliberate aim and lodged eight or nine buckshot in the left side of his face, completely mashing both his upper and lower jaws, atoms of the shot coming out on the neck on the opposite side. Dickerson, who seemed to have been unaware of the presence of Williams, utered the exclamation, "My God!"—the last and only words he ever spoke after being shot. In four minutes after he expired in a sitting posture on the sofa where he was at the time.

The two men previous to yesterday had been on very intimate terms. Williams was heard to say after committing the homicide that he had killed a man whom he had regarded as the best friend he had on earth. Williams immediately surrendered himself to the proper authorities, had an examination, and was sent on to the Circuit Court, giving bail promptly in the sum of \$500.

A HORRIBLE ORGY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 23.—A cold-blooder murder was perpetrated in Makanda, 8 miles south of here, yesterday evening. The particu-lars as gleaned from a gentleman from Makanda are as follows: W. F. Stewart went to Cobden yesterday and returned on the evening train to Makanda with a jug of whisky. About dark he, accompanied by several companions, all of whom were laborers on farms in the vicinity, and three women, repaired to a grove near by where the liquor was freely dispensed. A gam of cards was indulged in, which resulted in of cards was indulged in, which resulted in a general fight. The participants were Listus Grissorn, Alfred and George Bradshaw, and Ely Boren. After the fight subsided, Stewart, who had been a spectator, stepped aside with George Bradshaw and received a pistol, with which, in his right hand, he advanced to Boren and wanted to make up. Boren paid no attention to him, when he stepped up to Grissorn and made the same proposition. Grissorn being willing, Stewart gave him his lett hand, and with the right raised the pistol and discharged it. The contents entered Grissorn's breast and inflicted a fatal wound, from which he expired this morning. Up to this writing no clue has been obtained of the parties, who fied immediately after the firing. Active measures are being taken to capture them, which will probably be done by to-morrow evening.

DADE PUTUDE Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ERIE Pa., July 23.—Tax Barry, who broke iail at Joliet, Ill., some 'years ago, was yester day sentenced to five years' hard labor in the Western Penitentiary for robbing and burning a Post-Office a few miles from Erie. After he has served out this term he will be taken to Joliet, where he has still ten years to serve.

BRUTAL ASSAULT. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—A man named George Drake was assaulted on the South Side juries it is thought will prove fatal. Michael Laughin, the suspected assassin, escaped the officers by jumping into the river and swimming away under cover of the darkness.

A WOMAN-KILLER. Boston, July 23.—Patrick Ford killed his wife with an ax to-night, and, while attempting to escape the officers, jumped from the roof and was almost instantly killed. Jealousy.

LASHED TO THE TRACK.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A train on the Central Pacific to-day ran over and killed a man near Truckeewho was found to have been lashed to the track oy parties unknown.

ST. LOUIS GAS.
St. Louis, July 23.—Oliver A. Hart, President of the St. Louis Gas-Light Company, has sent a communication to Mayor Overstolz, which he desires shall be presented to the City Council, offering to compromise all differences between that Company and the city, furnish gas to consumers at \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, and carry to consumers at \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, and carry out all conditions of what is known as the tripartite agreement, the city to dismiss the pending suits against the Company, pay all bills due the Company, and return the Gas-Works to them. Mayor Overstolz declines to submit the communication to the City Council, and states that the differences at issue are not of nature to be compromised; that the Courts have sustained the position of the city, and that the City Government has no right to compromise the matter. ernment has no right to compromise the matter. The Courts must, in the nature of the case, setall differences between the city and the Gas

RELIGION AND HER HANDMAID.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., July 23.-The National Sunday-School Assembly at this place com-mences its session on Wednesday next with an array of talent never excelled upon this conti-

For the Scientific Congress, the names of For the Scientific Congress, the names of Prof. Doremus, of New York; Prof. Lattimer, of Rochester; Dr. Townsend, of Boston; Dr. Winchell Burr, and a host of others are announced. The lectures are to be illustrated with most brilliant experiments.

The Sunday-school and Church Department will be assisted by such men as Talmage, Bishop Simpson, Dr. Tiffany, Dr. Deems, Dr. Newton, Lyman Abbott, Gen. Fiske, and others. It is expected that Mr. Sankey will also be present at the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—Sylvester Pettibone, a prominent citizen and one of the pioneers of this city, died to-day.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., July 22.—Aaron Holmes died in this city to-day, aged 87. He was a pioneer of Shiawassee County.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23.—Work will be resumed at all the mines in this region to-morrow. The speedy dissolution of the coal combination is predicted. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
London, July 23.—The steamships Sarmatian from Montreal, and Frisia, from New York,

have arrived out.

New York, July 23.—Arrived, the steamship Australia, from London. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 23.—The Sangamon County Old Settlers' Society has decided to hold its annual reunion at the County Fair-Grounds Aug. 31 next.

A New Tollet Kink., A New Tollet Kink.,

New York Times.

The newest thing in neck-wear are campaign neck-ties. They are white, with the names of the Republican or Democratic Presidential nominee on each end, and are calculated to save a good deal of time and trouble in finding out what a man's political sentiments are. If you wish to know his political sentiments are. If you wish to know his political sly you have to do is to look at his neck-tie. It has been engressed that they be universally worn for the benefit of anywassers in estimating the party vote.

THE MOHAWK.

The Yacht Towed Ashore and Pumped Out Yesterday. Frost Thorne's Body Found in the

Fore Part of the Saloon.

Facts Tending to Fasten the Charge of Negligence on Capt. Rowland. NEW YORK, July 33.—The suilken yacht

Mohawk was pumped out early this morning, and the body of Frost Thorne, who it had been supposed fell overboard when the vessel capsupposed fell overboard when the vessel cap-sized, was found in the saloon. The Coroner's jury on Saturday, after hearing the testi-mony of several witnesses and the state-ment of Capt. Rowland, sailing-master, held him guiltless of the charge of criminal negligence, the declaration of Col. Crosby in his favor evidently having great weight with the jurors.

After the Mohawk's deck had been laid bare

it was found that the appearance of the main sheet disproved one of the most important statements of Capt. Rowland as to the means he took to right the vessel when she laid on her beam ends.

The funeral of Miss Adele Hunter and of the

cabin-boy, Peter Sullivan, took place to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Garner and Mr. Frost Thorne will be buried to-morrow. Saturday evening about 11 o'clock the Mohawk was towed upon the flats near the New Jersey shore to await low water, when it was thought her deck would be above the surface. It was low tide about 3:30 a. m. to-day, and at that time the deck of the yacht appeared above water. Pumping was thereupon begun, and shortly after was exhausted. Capt. Smith, Mr. Pendleton, Col. Crosby, Mr. Thompson, and Charles Mon roe descended the companion way. The saloon of the Mohawk presented a wretched appear-

leposit of mud.

Col. Crosby found, almost immediately upon entering the saloon, the ring which Mrs. Garner had wrenched from his hand in her last effort to extricate herself from the heavy articles heap-

ance. The elegant furniture was ruined b

ed about her.

As the main boom of the Mohawk appeared bove the surface of the water persons standing on boats surrounding the yacht perceived that the main sheet was hauled in tight so that the block rested against the cleat, about which the sheet was fastened by a double turn. One of the crew of the Mohawk, named Peterson, on examination recognized the double turn fastening, which, at the Captain's orders, he had made before the squall came on. This contradicts directly the statement of Capt. Row-land, who said explicitly that he let go the main sheet, which ran out through part of its length, and then jammed in the block, entangling his coat-tail at the same time.

The body of Frost Thorne was lying in the forward part of the saloon, under the sofa and close to the door leading into Commodore Garner's state room. The body was lying with Tace upward, and dressed in the clothes which Mr. Thorne wore when he went on board the yacht Thursday afternoon. It is thought probable that he had entered the stateroom almost fumediately be fore the yacht capsized, for the purpose of dressing for dinner, which was have been served late in the afternoon, and that the water rushed in upon him with such force that he was able to go no further than the door, where he sank to the floor. The face was very much bloated and discolored, and also bruised, doubtless from striking against the furniture and ballast with which the cabin was

filled.

Coroner Dempsey was sent for. He permitted the remains to be removed to the Garner mansion, where they now lie..

After the body had been sent on shore the Mohawk was towed down to the wrecking-dock off Stapleton, where she will lie until orders are received for her renovation. If further complaint is made against Capt. Rowland, the condition of the yacht upon her recovery will doubt-less be urged against him as invalidating his testimony. He has been removed from his po-sition, and now has nothing to do with the Mo-

THE NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE WHO WAS RECENTLY DROWNED.

In no quarter was every circumstance of the disaster more thoroughly canvassed than in Wall street yesterday. Mr. Garner's father, although his real business was mercantile, invested largely in different first-class, securities, and when his safe was opened by the executors it was discovered that the contents, if sold out at once in Wall street, would have realized at least \$10,000,000 in cash. His most intimate friends had never suspected that he was the possessor of such an immense amount of available material, it being generally believed that his wealth was chiefly represented by mills, stocks of goods, and mercantile paper. He had, however, quietly accumulated this readily negotiable quantity of stocks and bonds that could be of use to either himself or his heirs in case of emergency. In the panic of 1857 the elder Garner was torced to make an assignment of his property to protect himself from the processes of his creditors, who were very clamorous. In this strait, he made the assignments to his different children, and to the husband of one of his daughters. After he had effected a compramise, and was ready to resume business, he of course called upon the different members of the family to return the property. All responded except the son-in-law, Mr. J. Lorrimer Graham. He clung to the money in his possession, and the elder Garner was very indignant. At his death he left all his children except Mrs. Graham he left only \$100,000. To William Garner, just deceased, he left the great bulk of his money and property, amounting to nearly \$20,000,000. Some time after the latter came into possession of his immense fortune he settled \$30,000 a year upon his sister, Mrs. Graham, to make up what she had been deprived of by the will of her father. Mr. J. Lorrimer Graham. In the panic of 1873 Mr. William Garner was seriously embarrassed for ready money on account of the aid that he had extended to H. &. Cladin & Co. and other wealthy houses. It was almost impossible to

were all right, but that Buckner, of Missouri, Chairman of one Sub-Committee, had not accounted for about \$200. Clarkson Potter, on another Committee, had not filed vouchers for \$40. Of course, it does not follow that either of these gentlemen misused a cent, but, if these sums had been found charged against Ordway in exactly the same way, it would, doubtless, have been accepted and reported upon as evidence of Republican stealing.

THE INDIANS.

FORT LARAMIE.

Special correspondence of The Tribune.
FORT LARAMIE, Wyo. Ter., July 19.—Indian Inspector Vandervere's report that the Indians were all at the Agencies June 30 confirms the report that the hostile hand would be obliged to get more ammunition from the Agencies before further operations. As to Mr. Bear-Stand-Up his speech has the ring of truth. Inspector entirely superfluous.

For the last month or more, Gen. Merritt has

been acting upon a hint of Sitting-Bull, that he did not want any visitors to pass between the Agency and his camp, either Indians or whites. Gen. Merritt, with his cavalry, has been of great service to Sitting-Bull in compelling several parties of Indians from the Agen

ing several parties of Indians from the Agencies to throw away the calico, sugar, coffee, and other good things, and run for their lives. Last Sunday he intercepted and drove back to Red Cloud a party of from 500 to 800. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The state of affairs at the Black Hills is very nice for Sitting-Bull. Says Bear-Stand-Up, the white men kill themselves, and make the Black Hills "odorous" from so many dead men. Then Sitting-Bull goes around the prairies, and gathers up a great many guns and other things left by these quarrelsome white men. I would as soon think that such a truthful Indian as Bear-Stand-Up would say that he came in on the 25th, when he really came on the 29th, as to think that their noble race was a nation of liars.

think that their noble race was a nation of liars.

The latter part of last May, Capt. Egan, of the Second Cavairy, saw at one time 500 warriors on their way from the Agencies to the North. They attacked a Black-Hills train camped 3 miles from the camp of the cavalry company, but retired when the soldiers arrived. I suppose they were in a hurry to bring home some relations and children belonging to their wives, and could not afford to lose time.

They seem yerv docile now: are willing to wives, and could not afford to lose time.

They seem very docile now; are willing to selling the Black Hills-Sitting-Bull and his adviser they report dead. They put in an appearance at the Agencies the 30th of June. Everything is lovely. What does all this good news signify? Why, that parties are just now going back after relations and children belonging to their wives, and are not afraid of the troops already there, but would prefer that no more be sent there just now. repair, and the floor was covered with a deep

FIRES.

be sent there just now.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 383 at 8:50 o'clock yes-terday morning was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on the tug Argonaut, laying in the new Burlington slip. Damage nominal. The alarm from Box 46 at 6:50 yesterday

The alarm from Box 46 at 6:50 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a brick barn in rear of No. 845 Indiana avenue, owned and occupied by Gen Forsyth. Damage \$100; uninsured. Cause of fire unknown.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 21 at 6:30 yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a fire in the rag-shop of Mrs. J. M. Smith, at No. 678 State street. The structure is owned by E. F. Braid, and is fully insured. The flames were extinguished with but slight damage. In view of the fact that the shop has been thrice on fire within the past week, incendiarism is hinted at. Does it not look to you. been thrice on fire within the past week, incendiarism is hinted at. Does it not look to you, Mr. Benner, or to Messrs. Underwriters, as if some of these reported incendiaries ought not to be fully investigated?

AT LANSING, MICH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. LANSING, Mich., July 22.—A fire destroyed Daniels' livery-stable and all the outbuildings of the Lansing House, and communicated to the house itself. The conflagration created such a scare that an engine from Jackson was telegraphed; but its services were not needed. Loss to the hotel, \$7,000 to \$10,000; covered by insurance. Loss on stable, \$1,500; insurance, \$500.

SHELBURNE FALLS, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23 .- A fire at Shelourne Falls Village last night destroyed the Woodward Hotel, Methodist Church, thirteen stores, and two dwelling houses. Loss \$80,000; insurance \$40,000.

than its share to the disorderly pro-ceedings of Sunday night. As usual, the park was crowded with pleasure-seekers, and, in consequence of the cold weather, a little more than the average of good beer and bad beer-saloon whisky was imbibed. Even the particle of the flowing bowl, swilled down more than sufficient to quench their thirst, and became at least "half seas over." All went merry enough until about 8:30 o'clock, when the park resounded to the cries of "Police!" proceeding from the upper end, and thither the crowd rushed. Those who arrived upon the scene car-ly witnessed John Mahr, Captain of the Park ly witnessed John Mahr, Captain of the Fark Police, chasing the gardener as fast as his bowlegs and muddled brain would permit, and, just as he got within a few yards of him, he was seen to draw his revolver and fire full at the back of the fugitive, who, though trightened out of his wits, still kept on his course. Quite a crowd gathered, and, a report gaining circulation that the man had been shot in the side, the excitement became intense. In a maudlin manner Mahr denied having fired the shot, but would not allow any one to inspect his weapon. During this dispute the crowd augmented to several hundred in number, and then, when Mahr was finally forced to acknowledge that he did fire at the fellow, the excitement became intense. Cries of "Lynch him!" and "Stone him!" were coming from all parts, revolvers were drawn, and Mahr's life seemed in imminent danger, until Officer Scanlon, of the regular force, came up. By reasoning with the crowd he was enabled to rescue the offending peeler, but only upon the condition that he be taken to the nearest police station. The crowd followed to the Webster Avenue Station, where by a little chicanery on the part of the polich Mahr was set at liberty. The policeman who had brought him thither had seen nothing to warrant him in making the arrest, and those of the crowd who had followed did not care to be locked up as witnesses.

The Superintendent of the park made an attempt to get at the bottom of the disturbance, but, owing to the disappearance of both principals, his investigations were fruitless. The gardener, a man mamed Neuskomb, is employed on Sundays as a special policeman. He never stopped running until he reached his home in Lake View, save a few moments that he stopped to tell Officer Biddle that Mahr was going to shoot him, and that he did not want to be made a target of.

Mahr is a brother of ex-Ald. Mahr, and for some time past has been noted for his firing propensities and easy virtue as a Park policeman. He it was who several years ago shot two notorlous hieves Police, chasing the gardener as fast as his bow-legs and muddled brain would permit, and, just

phis notions of buying a yacht. Herentreaties prevailed for a time; indeed it was not until two years after he joined the New York Yacht Club that he decided to buy a yacht. His wife could not quiet her anxiety in spite of his numerous returns from successful trips. When he was about to buy the Magic she again besought him to reconsider his intentions and try some other form of diversion. He kept on in spite of her presentiments of evil, expressed with unusual earnestness. When the Mohawk was about to be launched, Mrs. Garner was selected to break the bottle of champagne over the bows; she said, as she went through the ceremony, "I christen thee Mohawk;" and then turning to her husband a few moments afterward said: "Well, I understand that this vessel is liable to capsize. I believe that it is, and that in some of way it will bring death fifto the family. I wish that you had never had anything at all to do with it."

COMING HOME SHORN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washinstoro, D. C., July 23.—The Democratic Investigation Committee which has been pursuing Ordway has caught two of its own party instead. In the effort to prove that money drawn for expenses of several committees visiting the South was not properly expended by Ordway, the vouchers were all overhauled, when, to their surprise, it appeared that Ordway's

BISMARCK.

The Private Life of the German Prime-Minister.

His Letters to His Sister and His Wife.

A Swiss cotton-spinner, born in penury, when he had acquired wealth and was brought in contact with persons far above him in birth and station, overcame his native shyness in his inter-course with them by fancying he saw them standing naked before him. He had learned, as all thinking men do learn, that a great deal of the oppressiveness of human grandeur is due to externals: remove them, and what remains even of majesty but a jest! Therefore we like to catch the high and mighty ones, if not exactly

wife, written from Ofen, after mentioning that there was not a single Englishman on board the Danube steamer—the English, apparently, have not yet discovered Hungary—he adds:

I am getting impatient at Hildebrand's [his servant] delay, for I am longing for a "clean shirt." And he concludes the letter:

Whence have I got the song that has been running in my head all day long: Over the blue mountain, over the white sea-foam, come, thou beloved one, come to thy lonely home! Some one must have song it to me in "auld lang syne."

BISMARCK AS A SPORTSMAN.

While Bismarck was Landrath of the circle of Naugard he chiefly resided at Kniephof, a knightly estate in Pomerania, which, together with the estate of Jarchelin, had been assigned to him when, in 1841, a division of the paternal estates took place. His elder brother, Bernhard von Bismarck, retained the estate of Kulz. But after the death of the elder Bismarck in November, 1845, the sons so divided the property that the elder retained Kulz and received Jarchelin, while the younger retained Kulz parchelin, while the younger retained Kulz and received Jarchelin, while the younger retained Kulz manner. Up to the middle of the sixteenth century the Bismarcks had resided at the Castle of Burgstall, on the southern frontier of the Alt-Mark toward Magdeburg. They were renowned not only as valiant soldiers, but as eager sportsmen; and their preserves, which were not only the most considerable, but also the best stocked, in the Marks, were so fully appreciated by the Electoral Prince, the Margrave John George, that they found themselves obliged to assent to an exchange of estates; the representatives of the hencelder race of the Bismarcks accepted the Abbey of Coevese, and the representatives of the pursuit has descended to the present Prince Minister. His private correspondence abounds with references to and records of his sporting exploits, which, to him, sometimes wears a comical aspect.

Thus, in a letter to his sister shortly after her marriage with Count Arnim, he say

and thought how unnatural and selfish it is when girls that have brothers, and especially single ones, get married, and act as if they alone were in the world, in order to gratify their remantic notions—a selfishness from which I know our sex, and myself in particular, to be free. . . I live with father; reading, smoking, taking walks, and occasionally assisting him in blaying a farce, which he is pleased to call "hunting the fox." When it is raining fast or, as just now, freezing hard, we, accompanied by lile, Selim, and Charles, go out, and with all the care of theroughbred sportsmen, closely watching the direction of the wind, stand round a clump of fir-trees; all of us, father probably included, fully convinced that, except a few old women picking up sticks, there is not a living being within. Then thie, Charles, and two dogs, uttering the most fearful howls, especially fine, enter the grove; fatherstands motionless, his gun pointed, just as if he expected the animal, till like screams close to him, "Hoo, hoo! attention! hah! hah!" Then father asks quite coolly whether I didn't see something; and I reply, with well-imitated surprise, "Nothing at all!" Then, abusing the weather, we go to another clump, and play the same farce over again. Thus we continue for three or four hours, without father and the men apparently growing less confident or eager.

BISMARCK AS A BENEDICK.

In 1847 he had married Johanna, only daugh-

eager.

BISMARCK AS A BENEDICK.

In 1847 he had married Johanna, only daughter of Herr von Putkammer, and in 1850 he writes to his sister:

writes to his sister:

Johanna, who at the present moment reposes in the arms of Lieut. Morpheus, has probably told you what is in store for me. The boy howing in basso, and the girl screaming in also, the two nursemaids singing; unsavory baby-linen and feeding bottles all round; and I in the midst as loving pater familias. I resisted ever so long; but as all the mothers and aunts agree that only seawater and sea-air could benefit poor Mary, every cold the child might have up to her 17th year would be attributed to my avarice and paternal barbarity had I refused.

On the 19th of December, 1857, he writes to

On the 19th of December, 1857, he writes to his sister:

barity had I refused.

On the 19th of December, 1857, he writes to his sister:

Sans phrase, I ask you to make the following Christmas purchases for Johanna;

Firstly, she wants an opal heart like yours, and woman's will is her paradise; I will spend \$200 on it. If for that money you can geta pair of earrings, each consisting of a brilliant, I should prefer them You have some of that kind, but probably they cost more.

Secondly, a dress, at about \$100, not more. She wants it very light, a deux passes, moire antique, or something of that sort. She wants about twenty yards.

Thirdly, if you meet with a gilt fan worth the money, and which rattles loudly, buy it; but don't give more than \$10; I cannot bear the things.

Fourthly, a large warm rug to put over the knees in the carriare, with the design of a tiger and glass eyes; it may also imitate a fox or rhinoceros, or any wid beast. It won't cost more than \$10. If you will remain a charming sister, buy all this, and send it directly by fast train.

Just a year after, in December, 1858, he addresses his sister again, writing:

I should like to make Johanna a present of a bracelet: the kind I am thinking of is broad, smooth, coat-of-mail-like, pliable, and formed of small square pieces of gold, put together in imitation of the fields of a cheas-board, without jewels, pure gold, as heavy as you can get it for about \$200. If you meet with another shape, which you like better, I have every confidence in your taste. Though a thing may be in fashion, I do not on that account give it the preference; one keeps it generally longer than the fashion lasts.

Please send it to me. under cover to Court Councellor—, Prussian Embassy, with a note for me, or the old gentleman might take fi for a slight attention to himself.

The above extracts show the affectionate husband, anxious to give his wife pleasure; yet we can see that they are written by a man whose time is taken up with more important concerns, for, though written at Frankfort, where shops are plentiful, Bismarck has nei

basy, and in the August following received the rank of Ambassador.

In a letter to his wife, dated Frankfort, the 8th of July, 1851, he writes:

I have just returned from a walk in which, in the balmy air of a summer's night, moonlight, and the rustling of poplar trees. I have rubbed off the dust of official deeds and documents. On Saturday I rode with Rochow and Lynax to Rudesheim, where I took a boat, and then, by the light of the moon, swam as far as the Mouse Tower, where the wicked Bishop perished. There is something very romanic in lying thus in a still, warm night in the water, allowly drifted along by the stream, and to see above the sky, with moon and stars, and to the right and left the wooded mountain-tops and embattled towers, and to hear nothing but the gentle splash of your own movements. I should like to have such a swim every night.

Here is the description of an interior:

I sit here (at Ofen) breakfasting alone, and smoking, in a very common, and stars, of four rooms,

all with massive, vanited cellings, walls as thick as those at Schomhausen, gigantic walust presses the furniture covered in bine silk, and on the floor a profusion of large black spots, which a more excited imagination than mine might take for blood, but which I most decidedly declare to be inkstains; an incredibly awkward sewler must have ruled here, or a second Luther repeatedly have thrown inkstands at the head of the Adversary.

Below, on long timber rafts, the strangest, brown, broad-hatted, and wide-trousered figures are floating down the Danube. I am sorry I am not a draughtsman, to place under your eyes those wild faces, bearded, long-haired, with flerce black eyes, and the simple, picturesque drapery that covers them.

Here are a couple of portraits:

Opposite me (at the table d'hote) sita the old

here are a couple of portraits:

Opposite me (at the table d'hote) sita the eld
Munister —, one of those figures that appear te
us in nightmares, a big frog without legs, who ai
every bite opens his mouth like a carpet-bag. from
ear to ear, so that I in a fainting state have to cling
to the table. My other neighbor is a Russian officer; a decent young fellow, built like a bootjack,
a long thin body and stumpy bandy legs.

sall thinking men do learn, that a great deal of the oppressiveness of human grandeur is due to externais remove them, and what remains very file open she mustillize a carapter-file. The oppressiveness of human grandeur is due to externais remove them, and what remains very file open she mustillize a carapter-file. The oppressive of majesty but a jest! Therefore we like to catch the high and mighty ones, if not extent the his magination, at least in dressing gown and slippers. A collection of private letters written at different times by Prince Blamarck to his wife, sister, and other persong, has recently been published in Germany. In this correspondence, which includes the period from 164s to 16th, we behold the Prince from a point of view disametric, which includes the period from 164s to 16th, we behold the Prince from a point of view disametric, which includes the period from 164s to 16th, we behold the Prince from a point of view disametric, which includes the period from 164s to 16th, we belond the Prince from a point of view disametric, which is might and the prince from a point of view disametric than the search of the same time of the capital states of the same supplies of the capital states of the same supplies of the capital states of the same supplies. The same supplies that the same supplies of the same supplies that the same supplies of the same supplies to the same supplies. The same supplies that sooner or later I should slope it.

He seems, in fact, when young, not to have had much inclination to be a servant of the State. Again, he writes to his sister on one occasion. I am thoroughly treed of acting the London's the same supplies that there was no there in the same supplies that there was not her mind the same supplies that there was not the same supplies that there was not to touch the same supplies that there was not the same suppli

An English Manufacturer on Our Tariff. Mr. Frank Wright, a manufacturer of Bir-mingham, England, who is now in Philadelphia, sends the following letter to the Press of that

change of estates; the representatives of the then elder race of the Bismarcks accepted the Abbey of Coevese, and the representatives of the younger race accepted Schoenhausen and Fischbeck. But though the family had lost their famous preserves, they remained keen sportsmen for all that; and the passion for the pursuit has descended to the present Prince Minister. His private correspondence abounds with references to and records of his sporting exploits, which, to him, sometimes wears a comical aspect.

Thus, in a letter to his sister shortly after her marriage with Count Arnim, he says:

After your departure I naturally found the house very dull, and, sitting down by the fire, I smoked and thought how unnatural and selfish it is when girls that have brothers, and especially single ones,

the more competition and the Keener is character the cheaper have articles become, and the tendency, the very object, of protection is to avoid or protect against competition. It is also said in the same article that you have lower prices and improved qualities. My experience is but a short one, it is true, but I and I have to pay much more—nearly double—for everything I buy in this country than I do in England, and I cannot perceive a difference in the quality. For my daily newspaper I pay 100 per centum more here, except for your excellent issue, for which I only pay 50 per centum more.

You say, sir, that the United States are entering our markets with articles of manufacture. Doubtless, and it will be for our benedit that they should, though. If we had your protection restrictions, there would not be much chance of your doing so, and the figures of thirty million pounds storling we export to you, and the seventy millions you export to us, would soon be reversed or altered. With free trade on your side as well as ours there is not the least doubt that these figures would be altered considerably more, and to the great advantage of both. But whatever the United States may do in this matter, sooner or later, England will not go back to the unnatural, injurious, and restrictive conditions of protection.

I do not expect, sir, anything I have said will alter your views on this question, but if it may draw some little attention to the subject, perhaps cause some of your readers to think over the mitter, there will be something gained. I am satisfied whoever looks fully, widely, impartially, and continuously into this branch of polical economy will come out a free-trader. Surely the example and experience of England ought to be worth something. Before adopting free trade ruin and destruction for her new commerce was the price to be paid, according to protectionists. The result showed great success and wonderful prosperity beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Now, in England, the protectionists are altogeth

Correspondence with Spurgeon.

Boston Globe.

In June last the managers of the Redpath Ly.

eeum Bureau, having noticed a paragraph in the
Boston papers stating that Mr. Spurgeon was
about to visit the United States, inclosed it to
him, and wrote as follows:

Boston, Mass, June 22, 1876.—Dean Sir: Is
the above paragraph truer We have tried so long
and so hard for many years to secure you that we
thought it impossible, and long since gave up all
hope. We are the exclusive agents of all the leading lecturers in America. We will give you \$1,000
in gold for every lecture you deliver in America,
and pay all your expenses to and from your home,
and place you under the most popular auspices in
the country. Will you come? Yours traig,

To the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Lendon, Eng.

To this invitation Mr. Spurgeon has just returned the following reply, which was received
yesterday (Monday) morning:

CLAPHAN, LONDON, Eng., July 6.—GENTLEMEN:
I cannot imagine how such a paragraph should appear in your papers, except by deliberate invention
of a hard-up editor, for I have never had any idea
of leaving home for America for some time
to come. As I said to you before, if I could come,
I am not a lecturer, nor would I receive money for
preaching. Yours truly, C. H. STURGEON.

IDAHO - - - Tuesday, July 21
INDIA - - - Wednesday, July 22
EMPIRE STATE - - Thursday, July 27
JAPAN - - Saturday, July 22

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Market Tightening in the Country.

Bising Prices of Local Securities-Movement of Currency.

The Produce Harkets Hoderately Active-Provisions Weak-Wheat Stronger-Corn Easier-Oats Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The number and amount of applications from in-terior banks during the week to the city banks for rediscount indicate that the loan market in the country is less easy than at this point, and is grow-ing lighter, if not light. This demand was one of ing lighter, if not light. This demand was one of the principal features of business in the local loan market last week. There was more of it than usual at this time. Trade in the country has evidently not been so brisk as it might have been, and neither that or collections have been improved by the recent fall in prices on 'Change. The country banks complain that their paper is paid slowly. The idle funds of the Chicago banks find employment in consequence of this state of affairs, but there is no other good feature about it.

The list of quotations of local stocks show a 'decided increase in the price of the best of them. City and county bonds, horse-railway stocks, and the like are considerably higher than they were tyelve months ago. They possess irresistible attractions to capital in its present fearful and sluggish condition.

gish condition.

The amount of negotiable paper offered the banks was small. Regular customers are able to restrict their applications for accommodations to a comparatively small amount, and almost no outside

paper is made.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Independent borrowers are accommo-On the street, there is an oversupply of loanable

unds. Rates for time loans are 6 per cent and up wards. New York exchange was firm at 60@75c per \$1,000 premium between banks.

The clearings for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clear-

Clearings, 3,740,064,35 3,121,282,92 3,225,288,94 3,341,700,07 3,173,085,32 3,052,317,07

ling week last \$19,667,748.67 \$1,631,455.11 Total. THE GENERAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Pittsburg, New Orleans, and Philadelphia gain a
ttle since July 1 in aggregate heat. since July 1 in aggregate bank clearings, ared with last year, while other cities lose. In none of them except New York, however, is there a decline greater than the fall in wholesale prices during the past year, and nearly all the remaining difference in this city is accounted for by the remarkable decrease in sales of stock. The retent improvement in business at Pittsburg is quite marked. The New Orleans Stock Exchange, until Oct. 1, will close on Saturdays. If business here is to continue as dull as it has been for two weeks, he New York Stock Exchange might profitably follow the example.—The Public, July 20.

The San Francisco Chronicle of last Sunday has he following outspoken article about the break-lown of the bonanza stocks:

Gold was 111%@111% in greenbacks.

Infeed States 6: 00 f 61...
Infeed States 6: 20s of '65...
20s of '65...
20s of '65...
20s of '67...
20s of '68...
Infeed States and July.
0: 40s
Infeed States new 5s of '81...
Infeed States currency 6s... CITY AND COUNTY BO LOCAL STOCKS.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. July 22.—Gold left off steady at

Nxw York, July 22.—Gold left off steady at 1114; borrowing rates flat to 1 per cent.

Governments dull and steady.

Railway mortgages firm.
State bonds quiet and steady.
The stock market was very quiet at the opening, with the fluctuation ranging from ½ to ½. Later it became weak, declining %6%4. In the late dealings it was quiet, and closed dull and lower. During the day Onioe declined to 14½, Pacific Mail to 23%, and Lake Shore to 53%, with a recovery in the last sales of %6% per cent.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 56,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Lake Shore, 2,700 Pacific Mail, 7,500 St. Paul, 7,350 Onios, 4,000 Western Union, and 3,600 Michigan Central.

LONDON, July 22.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, 220,000. Consols for money and account, 96%. United States bonds—85s, 106%; 67s, 109%; 0.40s, 108%; new \$s, 106%. New York Central, 98; Erie, 12%; preferred, 9%.

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. 6,737 11,205 45,862 145,271 252,869 295,051 40,294 20,792 1.528 400 460 22,457 1,585 5, 102 110, 621 231, 084 13, 010 1, 850 Beef, tes.
Beef, birs.
Pork, bris.
Lard, ibs.
Tallow, ibs.
Butter, ibs.
L. hogs, No. 20, 800 10, 208 87, 691 9, 779 1, 817 704 131, 370 288, 326 597 40,930 139,377 11,748 3,093 126 93,732 300 176,359 830 12,373 109, 695 5, 237 3, 172 224 136, 590 100 73, 810 127, 680 253 441, 560 700

consumption, 15, 128 bu wheat, 11, 207 bu corn, 237 bu rye. Withdrawn from store on Friday for city

this city on Saturday morning: 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 3 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 9 cars No. 2 spring, 61 cars No. 3 do, of which 9 are in Neely's, 25 cars rejected do. 4 cars no grade (103 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 4 cars No. 1 do, 81 cars high-mixed do, 187 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars new mixed do, 134 cars and 10,400 bu rejected do, 58 cars and 6,000 bu no grade (471 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 9 cars white do, 14 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (36 oats); 1 car No.2 rye, 3 cars rejected do. Total (614 cars), 262,000 bu. inspected out: 20,070 bu wheat, 116,822 bu corn, 105, 498 bu oats, and 638 bu eye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks end-

till as matcu.			and the second
ALL REPORTS OF THE RES	July 22.		
Receipts-		1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	. 44,608	50, 225	37,302
Wheat, bu	. 267,726	352, 737	620, 391
Corn, bu	.1, 116, 243	826, 936	1, 256, 112
Oats, bu	. 252,877	329,977	103, 908
Rye, bu	. 11,432 .	14,452	4,380
Barley, bu	4,840	6,720	1,100
Live hogs, No		80,817	62, 254
Cattle, No	- 18,981	24,634	16,486
Shipments-			200
Flour, bris	. 39,642	49, 297	38, 369
Wheat, bu	. 184, 110	353, 641	855, 602
Corn. bu	. 935, 557	893, 404	1, 240, 117
Dats, bu	433,967	349, 484	133,741
Rye, bu	. 2,984	20, 235	3,082
Barley, bu	4,400	1,658	2,571
Ive hogs, No	. 30,521	33,045	33, 780
Cattle No	. 15, 177	17,000	10,986
The following wer	e the expe	orts from	New York
or the weeks ending			
or the weeks ending			
	July 22,	July 15,	July 24,
Committee of the same of the same of	1878.	. 1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	. 12,700	8,700	8,500
Wheat, bu	. 573,610	612.415	1,011,500
Corn. bu	. 500,835	417,500	238, 645

ately active Saturday, and irregular, within nar-rower limits, provisions being weak and grain steadler, with an npward tendency in some departments. There was little doing for shipment except for corn, and the chief cause of firmness, where exhibited, seemed to be the weather, which threatened to change to stormy. There was more disposition to buy for August, in anticipation of telivery-day.

The dry-goods market presented no specially new

features. There was some stir in prints, the har-dening tendency of prices having called out a freer demand, but in most departments there was an en-tire absence of anything resembling activity. There was little that was new to note of the grocery market. A slightly easier feeling in sugars was developed, but beyond that the general position of affairs was unchanged. Business is quite as good as in past seasons at a like period and the market maintains a firm tone. In the dried-fruit market there was nothing new. Orders were comparatively few and were uniformly for small quantities, as is usually the case at this season. Prices were nominally steady. Fish were quoted quiet, with whitefish, cod, and fat mackerel firmly held. There was a fair local and shipping demand for butter at very full prices, while cheese was dull and weak. The changes in the oil market were confined to an advance of 1c in turpentine and a decline of 2c in lineed. Carbon was firm. Lard oil was easy. Leather remains dull as previously quoted. Coal

and wood were inactive.

Lumber was fairly active at the sale-docks at the prices previously given. The yard-trade continues moderate, and dealers are keeping their men em-ployed in assorting the stock and otherwise preparing for the fall trade. The wool market was steady under a better inquiry and small offerings. Broom-corn was quiet and unchanged. The offerings of hay were larger, and sales were made to the retail trade at irregular prices. There was little change in seeds, which were quiet and steady, timothy being so because the offerings were too small to admit the filling of several orders now carried by dealers. Fruits were in good demand and steady. Poultry was salable, and eggs slow and weak.

Lake freights were dull, with no quotable change in rates, 1½ being the ruling price for corn

Lake freights were dull, with no quotable change in rates, 1½c being the ruling price for corn to Buffalo, which is the lowest figure since 1859. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 bs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 10½c for wheat to New York and 10c moon to New England points. York, and 12c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 19,000 bu wheat, 185,000 bu corn, and 27,000 bu oats.

wheat, 185,000 bu corn, and 27,000 bu cats.
FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS
received at Chicago Customs July 22: W. E.
Spencer & Co., 1 case cutlery; W. H. Schimpfermen, 50 cases wine; L. D. Mayer, 1 case
cigars; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case dry
goods; Fowler Bros., 200 sacks salt. Amount of
duties collected, \$306,90.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the

lakes, July 1.	3, 1870:	Carlot .		
In store at	Wheat,	Corn.	oats,	Barley,
New York	2, 372, 355	393, 092	1,040,449	15,675
Albany	17,000	18,000		
Buffalo	292, 499	250, 147		
Chicago	1,688,477	969,848	288, 144	. 344, 159
Milwaukee	1, 170, 652			94, 361
Duluth	305, 658			04,00
Toledo,	522,051		46,081	
Detroit	158, 157	20, 989	61,605	
Oswego*	150,000	25,000	10,000	
Boston	222		202, 237	
St. Louis		210,594	83,907	
Peorla	1,652	31,308	64, 120	
Indianapolis	14,757			
Toronto	442,019		15, 371	10,962
Montreal			181,689	4,690
Philadelphia.	200,000	1, 150,000	50,000	
Baltimore		1, 203, 362	25,000	
Lake shpt's wk	726,679		265, 230	
Rail ship't wk.	228, 118		355, 444	1,658
On N. Y. C'nals	737, 449		242,617	**********
Est. afloat N. Y				**********
	41.446.000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	990,000	*****
Tot July 15, '76	10, 341, 258	8 124 774	3 757 000	526,820
Tot July 8, '76	10, 168, 717	7.851 032	3 848 949	538, 430
Tot July 1, '76	9, 886, 847	8, 144, 655	3, 780, 990	550, 208
Wk June 24, '76	9, 122, 788	7,839, 157	3.479.34	517, 331
Wk June 17, '76	10, 319, 180	7.557,017	3 445 416	516, 986
Wk June 10, '76	10, 258, 880	6,549,119	3 370 979	520,906
31117 7	The second second	Contract A A.C.	0,010,010	0.40, 500

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were weak, with more doing, a great deal of property being placed on the market, under the fear of a still further decline, and some lots were sold because margins had run out without renewal. Hogs were lower, though the current receipts were small.

al. Hogs were lower, though the current receipts were small.

The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Pork. Lard, Hams Shoulders Middles, Ibs.

Wikendig 3, 178 2, 779 1, 149 301, 491 5, 511, 477 5 m w k 75 2, 345 2, 554 2, 816 720, 281 4, 683, 592 8160 870 1, 75... 210, 669 238, 452 48, 203 30, 536, 284 272, 322, 525 3 me time 231, 171, 217, 890 63, 971 31, 444, 837 215, 210, 167 164.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was cutet, with no quotable change in prices. Local dealers took a few lots, and shippers held off as heretofore, the tone of other markets not encouraging them to operate. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters on private terms, and 974 bris spring extras chiefly at \$4.9065.75. Total, 1.174 bris. The market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.256 7.25; medium winters, \$5.5006.00: choice spring extras, \$5.0065.50; medium de, \$4.7565.00; shipping extras, \$4.2564.75; choice patents, \$6.5067.50; common do, \$5.7566.00; sour springs, \$3.0063.50; spring superfines, \$2.3063.00. Rye flour, \$6.0064.25.

Bran—Was in good request and firm at the outside quotation of Friday. Sales were reported of 40 tons (partly from winter wheat) at \$10,00 on track and free on board cars.

on board cars.

Middlings—Sales were 20 tons at \$10.50@11.00 free on Corn-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$15.50@16.00 per

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$15.50@16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather less active, and irregularly stronger, advancing 1½0 for August deliveries, and averaging ½0 higher at the close than on Friday afternoon. The range of prices was about the same for both days. The British markets were heavy on cargoes of coast, the English and French country markets generally cheaper, and New York was dull and lower to sell, without quotations. These things made the early market here rather weak, but the inspection was light, and Milwankee operators bought freely here, which caused an advance in prices. Milwankee has ranged about 40 cm green for the control of the control of the control of the country markets and the control of the con on on track.

WHEAT-Was rather less active, and trregularly

LIVE STOCK. Total 18,167 58,763

Shipmenia- 366 4.045

Tuesday 1,561 4.192

Wednesday 3,562 5.172

Thursday 3,500 5.379

Friday 3,172 5.237 2,041

Weduesday. S. 5922 5.172
Thursday. S. 592 5.172
Thursday. S. 592 5.277
Thursday. S. 592 5.277
Thursday. S. 592 5.277
Total. S. 592 5.272
Total. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverpool., July 22-11:30 a. m. - Flour-No. 1, 23s;
70. 2, 21s 6d. No. 2, 2186d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 98 4d; No. 2, 98;
spring, No. 1, 98; No. 2, 78 10d; white, No. 1, 984d;
No. 2, 98 1d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. , \$4d. Cern—

No. 2, 9s 14; club, No. 1, 10s; No. , \$4d. CornNo. 1, 25s 3d; No. 2, 25s.

Provisions—Fork. 85s. Lard, 50s 6d.

Liverpool., July 22—2:30 p. m.—Provisions—Lard,
50s. Rest unchanged.

Liverpool., July 22—5 p. m.—Cotton—Firmer, but
not quotably higher; 53666d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export: 7,600
American. American.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 9s 1dg

an. 3s 64.
Clover Seed-50s@55s.
Procisions-Prime mess pork, 85s. Prime mess
Procisions-Prime mess pork, 85s. Ciorer Seed—50x@55s.

Print mess pork, 85s. Prim
peef, 74s. Lard, 50s. Bacon—Long clear, 48.
Lard, 50s. Bacon—Long clear, 48.
Tullon—41s 6d.
Petrotenim—Spirita, 8@88 6d; refined, 13s 6d.
Linseed Oil—24s.
Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale do, 15s.
Spirita Turpentime—24s.
Cheese—40s 6d.

Cheese 40s 6d.

LONDON, July 22. — Spirits Turpentine—23s 3d@23s 6d.

LONDON 101—23s 6da 22s 9d.

ANTWERP, July 22. — Fetroleum—35s 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 23.—Grain—Soring wheat without decided change; demand both for export and city milling quite limited; winter wheat selling to's very moderate extent at about the figures current yesterday; sales of 54,000 bu at 82c for No. 2 Chicago, so-called, 98c@\$1.00 for No. 2 Milwaukee, 85c@\$1.11 for ungraded spring, and \$1.11 for steamer No. 1 Milwaukee, Rye dull; 50sT00 for Western. Corn somewhat irregular and unsettled; good and prime ungraded sali mixed Western remained about steady, with a moderate export demand, while pretty much all other kinds were dull and %@lie per bu lower: sales of 100,000 bu at 40d48e for hot and heated Western mixed; 50s54%c for ungraded Western mixed, including 32,000 bu at 53%ga54c, and 18,000 bu high mixed at 54%c; yellow Western at 55c; white Western at 54c. Oats rather more steady, without material change in prices; sales of 37,000 bu at 25s40c for mixed Western, and 32s44c for white do.

sales of 37,000 bu at 25640c for mixed Western, and 336
44c for white do.

Ocean Freights-Business very moderate, but rates
on all classes of merchandise maintained with firmness; engagements to Liverpool by sall, 12,000 bu grain
in bulk at 94d.

Provisions-Pork again dull and prices low; new
mess on the spot quoted at \$19.80; sales of 50 bris thin
mess at \$20.00, and 125 bris extra prime at \$19.00; also
i, 750 bris new mess for September at \$19.70@19.80, closing at \$19.75; August quoted at \$19.70@19.80, closing at \$19.75; August quoted at \$19.76 at the
seco...1 call for August, \$19.40 bid and \$19.80
asked; for September, \$19.80 bid and \$19.80
asked; for September, \$19.80 bid and \$19.80
cut meats quiet and unchanged; middles continued
n slow demand at 104c for Western long clear. Lard
lower, and transactions very light; prime steam 91
spot was quoted at \$11.25 for future delivery; sales of
1,300 tos August at \$11.174@11.20, and \$0.00 tos for
September at \$11.30@11.35. September at \$11.30@11.35.
Sugar—Refined was in moderate demand; Faw was dull at 8166816c for fair to good reaning: 836c for prim

Hose for centrifugal.

Tulion—Quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—Firmer and more active; sales of 50 bris a

Tillone—Quiet and unchanged.

Whishy—Firmer and more active; sales of 50 brls at \$1.12\frac{1}{2}, and 125 brls at \$1.13 per gallon. The prospect of an early adjournment of Congress indicates that nothing of importance will be done with the Internal Revenue bill. The trade feels disposed to buy more freely in consenuence.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 22.—Cotton—Market steady a 11-11-1858-1156; futures quiet and steady; July, 1145 (st. 12-5-32; exptember, 11-21-32; October, 11-21-32; indicated and trade and tra

4.50: good to choice, \$4.50:4.75; white wheat exira, \$4.80:67.55; extra Ohio, \$4.30:88.75; th. Louis, \$4.40:68.50; Minnesota putent process, \$6.30:8.50. kye four dull at \$4.70:86.15. Cora. Mad.—Quiet; Western, \$2.00:63.00. Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 107,000 bu; quiet in consequence of cooler weather; less pressure to realize; prices unchanged. Kye—Market dull; \$13:6. 70:67:60; Western, 50:6. Kye—Market dull; \$13:6. 70:67:60; Western, 50:6. Kye—Market dull; \$13:6. 70:67:60; Western, 50:6. And heated, 40:64:6: do ungraded, 50:66:46; mixed graded, 53:6; yellow Western, 50:6. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 78,000 bu.

Huy—Heavy and unchanged.

Hops—Quiet and unchanged.

Groceries—Conce dull and nominal. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged; fermenting, 40:65:6. Rice quiet, but steady.

Petroleum—Firmer; crude, 9\scite reined, 17\scite; naphtha, city, 105(c.

ing. 40:655c. Rice quiet, but steady.

Pstroleum-Firmer; crude, 9\(\)sc; refined, 17\(\)sc; naphtha. city, 10\(\)sc.

Strained Resin-Unchanged.

Strained Resin-Unchanged.

Sprits Turpenine-Quiet at 30c.

Eggs-Firm; Western. 15\(\)c=20c.

Leather-Firm; henlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights. 20\(\)c=20c; Californis do. 20\(\)sc20c; Common do. 20\(\)c=20c; Californis do. 20\(\)sc20c; Common do. 20\(\)c=10c.

Wool-Quiet but steady; domestic fiecce. 28\(\)c=10c.

Provisions-Pork dull, lower, and heavy; new mcs.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{10}\$. Stay state Reef-Market dull; hiddles dull; long clear Western, 10\(\)c; do city, 10\(\)ce.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{10}\$. August.

Butter-Steady; Western, 12\(\)c=20c.

Chess-3\(\)c=3\(\)c:

Witsky-More active at \$1.12\(\)c=1.13.

Metals-Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheathing. Sic. Ingot lake quiet but stra at 20\(\)c=20\(\)c; pig iron dull and unsettled; Scotch, 27\(\)c=20\(\)c; American, 19\(\)c=20c; Russia sheeting, 12c in gold.

Nails-Steady; cut, \$3.10; clinch, \$4.60\(\)c=5.35; horse-shoc, No. \$20\(\)c=20c.

PHILADELFHIA.

pig fron dull and unseries several prod.

Ican, 19622c; Russia sheeting, 12c in gold.

Natis—Steady; cut, \$3.10; clinch, \$4.60x25.35; horse-shoe, No. 8, 20x223c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Petroleum—Firm; redned, 174 a173c; crude, 13c.

Seeds—Clover unlehaged; timothy, \$2.9063.10; flax-seed, \$1.30.

Phont—Superfine, \$3.50; Minnesota family, \$5.006 \$5.75; State, Unio, and Indiana, \$5.756.50; high grades, \$7.008.85.

Grain—Wheat quiet; new Pennsylvania red. \$1.10; olu amore, \$1.30; Western red sprouted, 70x85c; white, \$1.206.1.40. Com inactive; yellow, oslesdabe; mixed, 54e50c; steamer, 40x47c. Oats drm; Western White, 54e50c; steamer, 40x47c. Oats drm; Western Red. 12c.

Heecipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 76,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn and finer but inactive; middling, 114c; low middling, 104c; good ordinary, 9c.

Four—Flat; no buyers except for jobbing lots.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; shoulders, 50,000 and 10 and lower; shoulders, 50,000 bu; parley, 1000 bu; parley, 100

SOL Dail, 200 head; cattle, 835 head.

BALTIMORE. July 22.—Flow—More active and unchanged.

Grün—Wheat arm and unchanged. Corn dull, lower, and weak; Western mixed, 548;a55c. Oats steady and firm, while considering the control of t

Supports—Flow. 100 bits, wheat, 8,000 bit; corn, 9,000 bit costs 4,000 bit. Supports—Flow. 100 bits; wheat, 18,000 bit; corn, 42,000 bit; corn, 62,000 bit; corn, 82,000 bit; corn, 80,000 bit;

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Grain—Corn quiet and weak. Prime rellow. 60c; mixed, 61@63e; choice white, 64c; choice rellow. 60c; mixed, 61@63e; choice white, 64c; choice rellow. 65c.

Proteinons—Fork dull and lower at \$21.00@21.50.

Groceries—Coffee market easier. Ho cargoes, 15@75/c. Sugar in fair demand and at full prices; fair to fully fair, 64(609)c; prime, 64(c; choice 10c; and others

unchanged.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Grain—Wheat continues unsettled, neglected, and entirely nominal. Corn quiet and firm: Soc for No. 2; 800 bu. sample at 48c; 800 bu Kansas on track at 52c. Oats neglected. By englected. Brighte-Dull and lower; 5%c for corn; 5%c for wheat. WOOL.

BOSTON, July 22.—Wool has been quite active.

firmer feeling, but no advance; sales for the week of all kinds comprise 2,652,000 lbs, of which 1,101,000 lbs were new Western fleeces. Ohio and Pennsylvania medium X. *33635c; XX. 35637c; XXX. 39c. Market dium X, "33@35c; XX, 35@37c; XXX, 39c. Market steady and firmer at these prices; Michigan, 30@32c for K; medium principally 31@32c. Delaine and combing fleeces more inquired for; 40@425c for combing; 36@ 38c for delaine; and 22@35c for unwashed delaine and combing. These prices represent the current rates. Pulled wool has been in moderate request; choice East-ern Maine supers, 38@40c; principally 31@38c for super and X.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—Petroleum market un-thanged; standard white, 110 test, 14%c; prime white, 150 test, 16%c. Pirrssuro, July 22.—Petroleum firm and higher; rude, \$2.48%@2.47% at Parker's; refined, 17%@17%c,

Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, July 22. Dark and medium fancy prints more active. Alien's prints have been opened at 614c. Best dark standard prints will be 7c. Cotton fannels in good demand. Other cotton goods quiet and steady. Woolen goods in moderate request. Foreign goods

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIYALS—Stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber; prop Inter-Ocean, Bay City, salt: prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Civerland, Ogdensburg, light; prop City of New York, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; prop Tempest, White River, sundries; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; schr R. H. Becker, Alpena, lumber; schr J. O. Thayer, Buffalo, coal; schr Norman, Oconto, lumber; achr S. J. Luff, Ford River, lumber; schr Trio, White Lake, wood; schr Northwest, Buffalo, coal; schr Jno. Marks,

schr Northwest, Buffalo, coal; schr Juo. Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; schr Reed Case, Buffalo, coal; schr Flying Mist, Oconto, lumber; schr Argonaut, Bay City, salt; schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber; schr A. C. Keating, Milwaukee, light; schr Madison, Ludington, lumber; schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber; schr South Hayen, South Haven, lamber; schr Lookout, Oconto, lumber; schr Negaumee, Cleveland, stone; schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber; schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber; schr Champion, Buffalo, coal; schr J. V. Jones, Muskagon, lumber; schr Cuyahoga, Cedar River, lumber; schr Marion schr Northwest, Buffalo, coal; schr Jno. Marks. schr Cuyahoga, Cedar River, lumber; schr Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, lumber; schr G. D. Dousman, Sturgeon Bay, ice; schr Mary McVcy, Man-istique, lumber; schr E. K. Blake, Traverse Bay, wood; schr White Oak, Saugatuck, lumber; sch Lucerne, Erie, coal; schr Robert B. King, Whit Lake, wood; schr American Union, Menominse lumber; schr Madonna, Muskegon, lumber; sch Ebenezer, Manistique, wood; schr W. H. Dunham Muskegon, lumber; schr Wayne, Charlotte, coal schr S. Bates, Menominee, lumber; schr Leo. Grand Haven, bark; schr J. B. Kitchen, Green schr S. Bates, Menominee, lumber; schr Leo, Grand Haven, bark; schr J. B. Kitchen, Green Bay, pig iron; schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; schr Felleitous, Portage Pier, bark; schr Seventh Ohio, White Lake, lumber; schr Anunie Tomine, Foley's Pier, cedar posts; schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber; schr Gran, Manistee, lumber; schr Willie Loutit, Ludington, lumber; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber; schr Staright, Traverse Bay, wood; schr Venus, Ludington, lumber; schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba, iron ore; schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber; schr Lumbermau, Black Creek, Iumber; schr Lotas, Ashland, lumber; schr Collingwood, Grand Traverse, bark; schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber: bark Arabia, Kingston, salt; prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries; prop Cuyahoga, Ontonagon, sundries; prop Java, Buffalo, sundries; prop Guyahoga, Ontonagon, sundries; prop Java, Buffalo, sundries; schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, coal; schr Minnie Muelier, Muskegon, lumber; schr Helen Pratt, Saginaw, salt; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ricciprocity, Menominee, ice; schr Grautham, Kincardine, salt; schr F. B. Gardner, Ford River, lumber; schr J. O. Moss, Blufftown, lumber; schr H. B. Burger, Ludington, lumber; schr Ketchum, Good Harbor, lumber; schr Adriatic, White Lake, lumber; schr A. P. Nichols, Ludington, lumber; schr, Lumber; schr Wm. Jones, White Lake, lumber; schr A. P. Nichols, Ludington, lumber; schr, Lore, Lore, Luch Lake, Lumber; schr Luber La

lumber; schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber; schr A. P. Nichols, Ludington, lumber; schr Charlotte Raab, Little Traverse, wood; schr Porter, Erie, coal; schr John F. Joy, Cleveland, coal; schr Cecelia, Manistes, lumber; schr J. V. Taylor, Manistes, lumber; schr J. V. Taylor, Manistes, lumber; prop laho, Birfalo, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Hayen, towing; schr Bessle Boalt, Manistee, lumber; schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapads, Muskegon, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapads, Muskegon, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapads, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mary Amanda, Grand Navea, lumber; schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Julia B. Merfil, Pensankee, lumber; schr Julia B. Merfil, Pensankee, lumber; schr Iver Lawson, White River, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 5 brls pork, and sundries; sphr Hartford, Kingston, 19, 185 bu corn; prop Oneida, Buffalo, 26, 489 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 1, 250 pfgs lead; schr Express, Manistique, 10 brls pork, 5 brls beef, 500 Ps butter, and sundries; prop Cleveland, Kingstoh, 10, 2026 bu wheat; brge Marinette, Menekaunee, 20 brls hams; prop G. Rietz, Manistee, sundries; schr E. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, 20 brls hams; prop C. Rietz, Manistee, sundries; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 3, 000 bu oats; 5thr Corona, Manitowoc, 25 brls whisky and aundries; prop Philadelphia, Erie, 50, 000 bu corn, 200 brls flour; Burn-Buffalo, 100 brls flour; stur Muskegon, Muskegon, 121 pkgs fish and sundries; schr Grace Murray, Traverse Bay, 25 brls flour; prop Philadelphia, Erie, 50, 000 bu corn, 200 brls flour-Buffalo, 100 brls flour; prop Philadelphia, Erie, 50, 000 bu corn, 200 brls flour; Burn-Buffalo, 100 brls flour; prop Privatore, Muskegon, 121 pkgs fish and sundries; schr Grace Murray, Traverse Bay, 25 brls flour; prop Philadelphia, Erie, 50, 000 bu corn, 200 brls flour; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, sundries; prop Favorite, Menominee, 29 sks potatoes and sundries; schr Bar, 2, 100 brls flour, 800 brls cornmeal, and sundries

CHICAGO.—Freights were more active, at 1½c for corn to Buffalo, and 5c for wheat to Kingston. Room was engaged for 19,000 bu wheat, 185,000 noon was engaged for 19,000 bu wheat, 185,000 bu corn, and 27,000 bu cats on the schrs Corning and Niagara, corn (at 1½c), and props Russia and Idaho, corn through, all to Buffalo; and the schr Hartford, corn, Bell Hanscomb, wheat, and Two Friends, wheat (at 5c) to Kingston. Friends, wheat (at 5c) to Kingston.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Coal freights firm; 40c refused and 75c asked. Capt. J. M. Laughlin reports the following charters: Schrs Morning Light and Aldebaran, railroad-ties from Kingsville to Buffalo, 7c apiece; schr L. W. Perry, lumber from Alpena to Chicago, \$1.50 per m feet; schr Garibaldi, coal from Cleveland to Toronto, 90c in gold per ton. From other sources: The schr Constitution takes coal to Milwaukee at 40c per ton, and staves from Green Bay back on p. t.; the schr Jas. D. Sawyer goes from Chicago to Marquette to load iron ore for Erie at \$1.25 per ton; schr Stampede is chartered to take coal to Milwaukee at 40c; the schr Morning Star goes to Green Bay for red-oak staves to Buffalo, receiving \$450 for the cargo. She takes coal from Black River to Milwaukee at 50c on the trip up.

coal from Black River to Milwaukee at ooc on the trip up.

Detroit, July 21.—Grain freights are dull and nothing doing; rates to Oswego, 4½c; to Buffalo, 2½c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation.

Milwaukee, July 21.—No activity in grain freights. Carriers, however, are asking higher rates, 2@2½c on wheat to Buffalo. The schr American was engaged to take 18,000 bn of wheat to Kingston at 5c. LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—From Friday morning at 3 o'clock until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock no less than 260 vessels of all kinds have arrived at this port.

.... The tug Bismarck, which has been in dry-dock during the last few days, came out yesterday and left with her barges for the east shore last evening.

.... Owing to the roughness of the lake and the partial demolition by the waves of the Lincoln Park pier, the excursion-boat Bret Harte could not run between the city and the park as usual, but instead cave excursions along the lake shore, and was well patronized... The tug Ben Drake, which is making excursions to South Chicago every Sunday, and has done a good business so far, has received a powerful rival in the steam-barge George L. Dunbar, which is now also making excursion trips to the same place. Though the weather was rather cool for excursions, yet both vessels did a tolerably good business... It was rumored around the docks yesterday that the certificate to carry passengers was taken away from the steam-yacht Centennial. The fact that she ran no excursions yesterday as per announcement gave probably rise to the rumors... The prop Baldwin collided with the scirt Clara at the lumber market yesterday afternoon. The former suffered some thing was at the lumber market, and depredations are committed nearly every night. Saturday night some taleves entered the cable of the schr George L. Wrena, lying at the market and carried off the clothing of the crew. It is shout time something was done to stop these robberies. If a politeman was ordered to the lumber market on night duty, it would undoubtedly have a saintay effect on the lawless classes who infest that yieinit during these hot summer nights.... The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw has changed her dress from white to black. She lies at anchor in the out-

gine No. 13 was soon on the ground and subduced the flames before any material damage had been done.

SATURDAY'S NORTHEASTER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—A very high northeast wind prevailed in this section all day Saturday and continued until yesterday morning. Though no serious damage has yet been reported in consequence of the blow, still there were a number of minor accidents, particularly to the canvas of the incoming sailing vessels. The store Sheboygan, of the Goodrich line, broke her follower between Kenosha and Waukegan Saturday forenoon and had to be towed to this port by the prop Traesdell. The forestay sail of the achr John Tibbets was blown away. The mainsail of the schr Ida was badly split between here and Evanston. The schr C. C. Trowbridge was slightly damaged by coming in contact with the abutment of Adams street bridge. The scow T. S. Skinner, which left port Saturday morning, broke her foregast outside and had to come in for a new one. The schr Rouse Simmonds came in centact with the pier and received a hole in har bulwarks Saturday afternoon. The Canadian schooner Grantharm, which arrived here during the squall Saturday with a cargo of sait, had a broken mizzengast. Capa. Larkin says the sea was the most vicious he ever saw.

During the prevalence of the gale the water in the river rose higher than it had been ever before. Nearly all the docks along the main branch of the river were dooded and a large number of articles swept away. Many of the basements on South Water street were covered with water to the depth of about 4 inches. During yesterday the water fell about 5 inches, but it is still unusually high.

PORT HURON. Port Hunos, Mich., July 23.—Down—Props Portage, St. Louis, Arabia, Porter, Chamberlin,

Port Hurson, Rich., July 20.—Down Fiber Portage, St. Lonis, Arabia, Porter, Chamberlin, St. Joseph, Ketcham and consort, A. A. Turner and barges; schrs Grace Greenwood, Elvina H. Richmond, Arctic, Bismarck.

Ur—Props J. Bertschy, Winslow, Holfand, Wenons, City of Duluth, Lake Ontario, Lowell, Champiain, V. Swain and consort; schrs Maivin S. Bacon, E. W. Rathbun, S. L. Watson.

Wind-Northwest; gentle.

Weather—Fine.

The schr E. C. Roberts made Sand Beach harbor of refuge last night in a waterlogged condition. The harbor was full of vessels bound up which sought shelter there during the storm. The fleet which passed up yesterday and put back here last night have all departed this evening with fair weathe.

The schr E. W. Rathbun was run into by the prop Mineral Rock and tow while at anchor near Sombra last night. The Rathbun lost all her head gear, jibboom, and bowsprit. Her damage will amount to \$300. The schr Bismark had evidently been in collision, as, when she passed here to-day, her headgear and bowsprit were carried away.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FARIBAULT, MINN.

The Bt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Rector. Miss

S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal.

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with ten experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy elimate. The eleventh year will begin THURSDAY. Sept. 14, 1876. For registers, with full details, address the RECTOR.

PARENTS&GUARDIANS

RIVERSIDE SEMINARY, Wellsville, Alleghany Co., N. Y.—s Boarding School for Ladies and Gentiemen, will open Sept. 11. Boat-ing, bathing, gymnastics, riding-school. Seng for cir-cular. Address CHAS. TYNG, Secretary. Box 663, Wellsville, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,
Pittsburg, East End, Pa. College Course embraces
all the Departments of Higher Education. Government is that of a refined Christian bome. Location, 3½ miles from the heart of the city. Free
from dust and smoke, easy of access, and unsurpassed for beauty and scenery. Season opens
Sept. 13. For catalogues apply early to the Rev.
THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., President.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

ADRIAN COLLEGE—Entrance upon any study in any department conditioned only by preparation to pursue that study, thus affording greater latitude in the selection and the order of studies than can be found elsewhere. Expenses low. For catalogue address GEO. V. McELROY, Pres., Adrian, Mich.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

PACKER CULLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Brooklyn Heights. The thirty-first year of this institution will open Sept. 12. 1876. Peptis from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

(Reopens Wednesdey, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
Boarding and by School; Latin, English and Prench
French is the language of the family.
15:77 and 15:29 Spruce-st. Philadelphis, Penn.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

WEST RND INSTITUTE. PAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Comb. Send for circular.

HIGHLAND MILITABY ACADEMY, WORCES-ter, Mass. prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific businiss.

PER Mass. JiPse 5 resident instructors: 50 boarding positions in common and scientific businiss.

PER SHILL, N. Y. MILITARY ACADEMY Opens Sept. 13, 1878; 5 resident instructors: 50 boarding pupils: gyunasium; grounds. 6 acres: 1400 per year.

M. R. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Young indies. Batavin: N. Y.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military N. School, Northfield VI. Address Prof. CRAS. DOLL.

Night Express.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Ped and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chren, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Vinona. MISCELLANEOUS. THIS AND THAT.—A dispatch from Port Huron states that the present storm has compelled a majority of the vessels and propellers which passed up Saturday to return there for shelter. No disasdu Chren, or via Wafertown, La Crosse, and Whom.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAH.ROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-ss. and foot of Twenty-seconds. Ticket Office. 12. Kandolphast, sear Clark.

St. Louis Express. 8.40 a. m. 8.43 p. m. 17.30 a. St. Louis Fast Line. 8.43 p. m. 17.30 a. St. Louis Fast Line. 8.43 p. m. 17.30 a. Cairo Night Kr. 8.45 p. m. 17.30 a. Springfield, Peoria & Kocknik 8.40 a. m. 17.30 a. Springfield Night Express. 9.835 p. m. 17.30 a. Springfield Night Express. 9.835 p. m. 17.30 a. Peoris and Kocknik Express. 9.835 p. m. 17.30 a. Peoris and Kocknik Express. 9.835 p. m. 17.30 a. Peoris and Kocknik Express. 9.835 p. m. 17.30 a. Peoris and Kocknik Express. 9.835 p. m. 17.30 a. Peoris and Kocknik Express. 9.836 p. m. 18.345 a. Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. 9.300 p. m. 7.30 a. m jority of the vessels and propellers which passed ap Saturday to return there for shelter. No disasters have been reported.....Capt. H. W. Thompson, late of the steam-barge Trader, has accepted the position of pilot on the revenue-cutter Andrew Johnson...Says the Milwaukee Wisconsis: "The little schr Glad Tidings left on her missionary craise last night in tow of the large prop Ketcham. She looked like a mere toy alongside the monare barge.".... A wrecking-tug is now engaged in an effort to raise the prop Princeton, which sank 22 years ago off Haibert's Beach, 3 miles from Barcelona, N. Y. The wreck has already been partially stripped by previous divers, and whether the party now at work will well be able to raise anything of value remains to be seen. The boilers of the old propeller are said to be of copper, and of considerable value....Concerning the orwnings at Bay City on Wednesday evening, the Detroit Free Press states that only one sailor. George Gooper, lost his life—the report of the drowning of James Dwyer having turned out to be a mistake. Mr. Dwyer's brother in Detroit was telegraphed to, and he arrived Thursday morning and was overjoyed at finding his brother James alive. Cooper was a colofed man, and served in the capacity of cook on the prop S. D. Caldwell. He hailed from Canads...The Eric Dispatch of Thursday says: "One of those terrible equalis for which take Eric is noted sprang up this atternoon. The bay resembled a raging sea. Waves flew over the docks, lumber piles were scattered, and the waves rolled mountain-high over the breakwater at the head. The tig Thompson had to let go of the schr Harvest Home, which she was towing in. The latter dropped an anchor and rode out the gale, which lasted only a few minutes, safely. No disasters were reported on the lake."

Buyralo Irans.—Times are decidedly dismal for the transportation business both on rail and water. The nominal rate is 114c for wheat and 14c for cora by lake from Chicago to Buffalo. Even at these extreme low rates, which are far below CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATIROUS Depots, foot of Lake-st., In-flana-sv., and Sixteens. st., and Canal and Sixteens. Ticket Office. Clark-st., and at depots.

Leave. | Arrive. Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Streator Passengr 7:25 a. m. 7:40 a. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sloux
City.

Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha. 10:30 a. m. 5:30 a. m.
Kansas City. Loavenworth,
Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 1:30 a. Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 7:55 a. Attribute Research Resea Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 1:30 b. Aurora Passenger. 14:4 p. m. 7:55 a. Mendota, Ottawa & Sirestor Passenger. 4:20 p. m. 11:20 a. m. Aurora Passenger (Sunday) 100 p. m. 10:10 a. m. 20:04 a. Duluque & Sioux City Exp. 9:30 p. m. 17:0 a. p. Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha 10:00 p. m. 17:05 a. m. 70:05 c. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:00 p. m. 17:

Ticket Omegs. 83 Clark at. Palmer House. Pactec, and at depot. 122 Michigan av. corner son. Trains leave from Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive Day Express-Pullman Dra Day Express Pullman Draw-ing Room Steeping Cars, to New York without change. 8:50 a.m. 8:10 a.m. Atlantic Express Pullman PalaceDrawing Room Steep-ing Cars and Hotel Cars. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. Only line running the hotel cars to New York. PITTSBURG. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL WAL.

l'ac for cora by lake from Chicago to Buffalo. Even at these extreme low rates, which are far below a paying basis, vessels cannot find employment. Chicago is full of them, and if they should all offer to charter at le per bushel it is doubtful if they would be loaded. From the trunk railroads complaint is made that line cars are accumulating on the track with nothing in prospect, notwithstanding cut rates still prevail. Canai freights were never lower than now, viz.: 5 %c for wheat, 5 %c for corn, Buffalo to New York, and little to go at these prices.

Capt. W. Lyons, formerly master of the schr. S. Marsh. widely known on the lakes, went to the Black Hills with a party of gold-seckers from Michigan. News has recently come to hand that the entire party, numbering twenty-three all told, have been massacred by the Indians. The many friends of Capt. Lyons will be sorry to learn of his sad fate. A party of twelve prospectors from near Vermillion. O.. were also killed by the red devils.

Buffalo Express.

Eniz, Pa., July 23.—Departed for Chicago, the stmr Japan, with a large cargo of freight and a good fist of passengers. The revenue steamer Perry returned from a cruise up the lakes to-day. Day Express 9:00 a. m. 7700 p. m. Pacific Express 5:15 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 700 p. m. Local Passenger—Fast Mail 3:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. Fast Line 10:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. Fast Line 40:00 p. m. 5:00 k. m. 5:05 a. m. 5:05 a. m. 5:05 a. m. 5:05 a. m.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Marco-st. Ticket-office: 83 Clark-st. Paimer House.

Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

Accommodation. 7:40 a. m. 5:10 p. 5. 20 p. 6. 20 p. 7. 20 p. 6. 20 p. 7. Daily. Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAHROIA
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticks
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

FURS Manufacturer of Ladles Piss Pors and Trimmings. Altering and relining. J. ETTLINGER. 74 Madison-st., up-stairs.

MEDICAL CARDS.

PARENTS & GUARDIANS
THE U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIREUTORY, for 1876, 210 pages, just launed, is
compiled expressly for intending school patrons, wherein may be obtained all the information relating to the
setter class of scholastic institutions in the country,
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such as they will be selected will be paid by this Bureau.

May of the United States, showing the exact location of
the Schools represented.

Pupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School selected will be paid by this Bureau.

May of the United States, showing the exact location of
the Schools represented to the school selected will be paid by this Bureau.

May of the United States, showing the exact location of
the School Free to parents and others having children to
durate upon receipt of postage (9 cents). At the office,
free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated,
so mate. T. COTES WORTH PINCKNEY, National
School Bureau, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-si.

Select the Best School for Your Boys.

The Irring Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Seps. 12. Thorongh instruction and training. The following genticinen are patrons of the
School: Mr. Kirkpatrick, 889 Broadway, New
York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D. D.,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from

A. ARMAGNAC, Principal. Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-six. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicates forms. It is well known that DR: JAMES has stood to the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Agradate private chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicates the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Agradate private cases are prefered as a proper service of the profession for the past 30 years. Agradate private cases are professionally as a profession of the face, lost instances in the service of the profession for the professi

DR. STONE, 171 Madison-st. Chivate Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility Female Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility Female Diseases, Over 21, 000 cases cured. Cures santeed or money refunded. Charges reasonable. Refules sents everywhere. Consultation free and condensities, personally or by mail. A book for both here illustrated, and circulars of other things sent scaled for two stamps. N. B.—Dr. Stone is the ONLY specialis in Chicago who is a regular graduate n medicine.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN big only physician in the city who warrants cures or no partome bours, S. a. m. to S. b. m.: Sundays from S to 1.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE APrivate Counseler to the MuGUIDE. Physiological mysteries and revestions of the sexual system, with the
latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, pr
serving the complexion, &c. This is an inserving
work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and costains valuable information for those who are married
or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to
be under lock and key, and not left carelessy shoot to
house. Sent to any one ipost-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUITIS DISPENSART, 12 North Eighth.
St. Louis, Mo.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

110:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAN.

Depot. toot of Lake-st. and toot of Twenty-second-stricket-office, 67 Clark-st. Southeast corner of Railroad, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 5.00a. m. 7:30p. m. 9.00a. m. 8:50p. m. 4.00p. m. 8:50p. m. 4.00p. m. 10:30p. m. 10:30p.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madisons, bridge,
Ticket Offices: As Depot, and 122 Randolpa.

Kansas City & Denver Part Et.

\$t. Louis & Springfield Ex.
\$t. Couls & Springfield Ex.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

CHICAGO, MII. WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEDAN Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Rets Office, St South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hous, and at Depot.

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive

Some of the Not There---Incr

Scenes from Life

CAPE

the S

A Cool Sea-Breeze, Surf, the Acu

Hops at the the Air--The

CAPE MAY, N. J., Ju thermometer is an object of curiosity. It seems pacities for evil far be monplace weather-rec unts up beyond a h with a facility that is t bolical. One by one ease yield to the inevi selves in all directions breezes blow and th There probably never travel than during this to say, those watering erto been so popular erto been so popular as not experiencing a rem
At Saratogo, the hote be in despair at the sm and spend much of twhat has become of the have been wont to the piazzas. If they did bu premises, they would n reason, or rather the valack of patronage. But cannot do. cannot do. LIVING IN

nd having their estab terests, of course, are co they fail to realize that equally as attractive res of fashion over all othe impossibility of holdin place year after year. The whole secret of the lies in the fact that peoses were to seek out new pleasures is just as much suum but it is not concentrate Hundreds of little villa resorts have come for two or three years to epublic patronage. Thu of the wealthier famili one of the Wisconsin lexpensive and less pleas. New Yorkers also are the before, breaking up i wandering off into som country towns, or into the Green Mountains.

While Saratoga is thus of mouring, there is at it they fail to realize that While Saratoga is thus of mouring, there is at 1 one of mouring, there is at 1 one of the course of the season, though by no ant for watering-place far for a score of years has fide-rendezvous; and it brighter than to-day, shown by the long rowaregisters of the differenconsiderable degree of present is due to the fac veniently to Philadelph tourists are drawn by

veniently to Philadelph tourists are drawn by tion. Visitors to the E main, on the average, of whereupon they beginto they shall go next. Cape May, and discussed, if the matter beferehand; and the results of first-class repute. I ally adopted, is shown by Jersey Railroad is now trains daily each way be Cape May, each train copassenger-cars, all crutains make no stop wasking the trip in two

just now is at high-tihotels are all doing a pet
two larger houses are
end of the week to the
It is noticeable that
ern people are here. A
istered, among others,
Burnham, of Milwauke
Clark, Miss Kinder, an
dianapolis; Messrs. H.
and Gen. J. C. Smith, o
A. C. Spainord, of Rock
of Dubuque; Messrs. Spencer, of Lafayette, I
are the following: M
Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Jennie and Addie Donie
Mr. G. M. Vanzwell, M
merman, and Miss MeD
Of Chicago people s
mentioned Mr. L. D. C
F. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs.
A. Smith and Miss Em
S. H. Turner. Other
Gen. and Mrs. J. R.
Conn.; Count D'outre
Fritz Cunliffe Owen, of
Commission; Messrs.
Paris: Gov. H. C. Warn
George H. Sheridan, of
Heiss, Austrian Centen
It is a matter of frequ
Western
are coming here this

are coming here this is numbers. While it is to great measure to the I Pulladelphia, still it is clearned by actual experi which the Cape has over their faces will again be years. People, ladies upon a summer-tour h which they naturally word for is one of these, it is all very well healthfulness of cdresses, but it is dou world will ever be persurader forms of living, sof the summer. The fistrongly wedded to it alone. In leaving the hthe city, then, the lassalons to pleasanter qui many watering-places. to dress, and attend particularly watering-places. to dress, and attend particularly watering-places. The fistrongly wedded to it alone. In leaving the hine city, then, the lassalons to pleasanter qui many watering-places. To dress, and attend particularly watering-places. The same tain degree of personal of life, Cape May posse of course, forms one of Locking out upon the bin the morning, nowadible sight. From the lo gress Hall, for half a nis alive with merry bath low-tide, and the strip the water and the benot inconsiderably. In high-water mark, are dwherein are formed ponds. Those are by children, who plash each other to Stretched out on the same of "children of a large the fantastic blue-flanne selves. High above the suff may be heard the bathers, increasing to a shrieks as each breaker wards. Nor is there an along the beach are path neath which are ladies a bly ensconsed on campenjoying heartily the entrowant.

there is a diminishing of sert the beach for the devote the next hour or ner. In the afternoon frequented. At Congrattractions, a band of the hotel, where a parlii its accommodation. The posed of. As the sharinges are summoned, Sea Grove and the about the island. Near are given at some one of guests of the different e form lasting acquaintan ligiously upheld by shremarriageable daughters been made on these occas Saturday and Sunday.

Saturday and Sunday
THE TWO BY
of the week. The Sa
from Philadelphia, arri
down a dozen car-loads
by of the male species.
Of bitigress men.

OAD TIME TABLE. D DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Reference Marks. + Saturday ex-excepted. Monday excepted. Ar-

SORTHWESTERN BAILWAY, Giark at. (Sherman House) and 73 orner Madison-st., and at the depota Leave. | Arrive. Lesve.

Lesve.

Arrive.

210:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 p.

W CENTRAL RAILROAD, seest, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Clark st., southeast corner of Ran-dimer House. Leave. | Arrive. Air Line)... 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. 19:30 p. m. 19:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. ‡ Dally. ON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, FY & DENVER SHORT LINES. est Side, near Madison-st. bridge. At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Leave. | Arrive. | Leave. | Arrive.

VAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. The Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Clark-st., opposite Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

8:40 a. m. 8:45 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 8:45 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 8:45 p. m. INGTON & OUINCY BAILROAM
ake-st. In flana-av., and Sixteenthad Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Office, 30
t depots. Leave. Arrive. or Passeng . 7:25 a. m. . 7:40 p. m. que & Sloux . 7:25 a. m. . 7:40 p. m. for Omaha, 10:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 7:55 a. m. 7:55 a. m.

| Commod | C Leave. | Arrive. man Draw-ig Cara, to it change. 8:50 a. m. 8:10a m.

oom sleep 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. the hotel cars to New York. WAYNE & OHIGAGO BAILWAY. Leave. Arrive. 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 3:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 5:05 a. m. 5:05 a. m. 4. § Dally. † Saturday excepted. RE & OHIO RAILROAD, Exposition Building, foot of Mon-lices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, 1 Depot (Exposition Building).

Atch Ex *10:00 a. m. * 3:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. * 9:55 a. m. †10:00 p. m. † 6:50 a. m. NAVIGATION. ICH'S STEAMERS.

leave until 10 a. m. 11% p. m. ake Superior, Tuesday and Alstee, etc., Tuesday and 7 p. m.

CAL CARDS.

washington & If diklik one of Illinois for the express purate relief in all cases of private, leases in all their complicated with the property of the part of the

r. Kean , corner of Monroe, Chicago, mally or by mail, free of charge, is diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the

R THE MILLION. siological mysteries and revelses of the sexual system, with the escience of reproduction, pre-n, &c. This is an interesting and con-

n, &c. This is an interesting numerous engravings, and con-ion for those who are married e; still it a book that ought to use not left carelessly about the post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Ad-ENSART, 12 North Eighth-Si-

Scenes from Life at the Height of the Season.

CAPE MAY.

Some of the Noted People Who Are There---Increase of Western Wisitors.

Surf, the Acme of Enjoyment. Hops at the Hotels--Music in

A Cool Sea-Breeze, and a Tumble in the

the Air--The Beach-Drive.

Special Correspondence of The Tribine.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—The Philadelphia thermometer is an object of dread no less than of curiosity. It seems to be possessed of capacities for evil far beyond the reach of commonplace weather-recorders of other cities, and mounts up beyond a hundred degrees every day with a facility that is truly astonishing and dia-bolical. One by one the seekers after bodily ease yield to the inevitable, and scatter themselves in all directions toward the resorts where breezes blow and the atmosphere is milder. There probably never has been more summer-travel than during this season; and yet, strange to say, those watering-places which have hith-erto been so popular among the fashionables are

not experiencing a remunerative season.

At Saratogo, the hotel-proprietors are said to be in despair at the small number of visitors, and spend much of their time in wondering what has become of the gay fashionables who have been wont to throng their corridors and piazzas. If they did but argue from the right premises, they would not be long in finding the reason, or rather the variety of reasons, for the lack of patronage. But that is just what they

and having their establishments there, their in-terests, of course, are centered in the place; and they fall to realize that there can be other and equally as attractive resorts. The one attribute of fashion over all others is fickleness, and the of fashion over all others is fickleness, and the impossibility of holding people to the same place year after year ought to be manifest. The whole secret of the decadence of Saratogo lies in the fact that people like to change. They seek out new pleasures and new places. There is just as much summer-travel as heretofore, but it is not concentrated at one central point. Hundreds of little villages and mineral-spring resorts have come forward within the last two or three years to claim each their share of public patronage. Thus, in the West, not few of the wealthier families prefer a sojourn at one of the Wisconsin lakes rather than a more expensive and less pleasurable tour in the East. New Yorkers also are this year, more than ever before, breaking up into small parties, and wandering off into some one of the great upcountry towns, or into the Adirondacks, or the Green Mountains.

While Saratoga is thus wearing a countenance of mouring, there is at least

While Saratoga is thus wearing a countenance of mouring, there is at least
ONE OF THE CELEBRATED RESORTS
which is rather profiting by the loss. Cape May has seldom had a more auspicious opening of the season, though by no means a young aspirant for watering-place fame.

For a score of years has the Cape been a seaside-rendezvous; and its reputation was never brighter than to-day. Its popularity is best shown by the long rows of names now on the registers of the different hotels. Of course, a considerable degree of its popularity just at present is due to the fact that it is located conveniently to Philadelphia whither the mass of tourists are drawn by the Centennial Exposition. Visitors to the Exposition naturally remain, on the average, one week in the city; whereupon they begin to ask themselves whither they shall go next. Saratoga, Newport, Cape May, and all the places are discussed, if the matter has not been settled beforehand; and the result is generally favorable to Cape May, which is easiest of access, and of first-class repute. That this view is generally adopted, is shown by the fact that the New Jersey Railroad is now running four expressivalns daily each way between Philadelphia and Cape May, each train containing as many as ten passenger-cars, all crowded. Two of these trains make no stop whatever at way-stations, waking the trip in two hours.

LIFE AT THE CAPE

inst now is at high-tide. The dozen or more hotels are all doing a paying business, while the two larger houses are full of guests from one end of the week to the other.

It is noticeable that

two larger houses are full of guests from one end of the week to the other.

It is noticeable that large numbers of Western people are here. At Congress Hall are registered, among others, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Burnham, of Milwaukee; Mr. W. F. Lowe, Mrs. Clark, Miss Kinder, and Miss Lou Igoe, of Indianapolis; Messrs. H. Stillman, R. McFiddlek, and Gen. J. C. Smith, of Galena; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Spafford, of Rockford; Mr. J. K. Graves, of Dubaque; Messrs. W. A. Shipley and F. W. Spencer, of Lafayette, Ind. Of Chicago people are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Le Moyne, Misses Jennie and Addie Daniels, Mr. Charles Porter, Mr. G. M. Vanzwoll, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Timmerman, and Miss McDonald.

Of Chicago people at the Stockton may be mentioned Mr. L. D. Cain, Miss Perry, Mr. E. T. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kimball, Mr. E. A. Smith and Miss Emma Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Turner. Other distinguished guests are Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Hawley, of Hartford, Conn.; Count D'Outremont, of Brussels; Mr. Fritz Cunliffe Owen, of the British Centennial Commission; Messrs. Rhone and Vilmorin, of Paris: Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Gen. George H. Sheridan, of New Orleans; Mr. Frank Heiss, Austrian Centennial Commissioner.

It is a matter of frequent comment that

breeze, and gentlemen connected officially or otherwise with the Exhibition, whose duties prevent them from leaving the city on weekdays. As they pour out of the long train and into the street, they form a monstrous procession, and, indeed, the scene is not unlike a procession, as their long linen dusters give them an appearance of being uniformed. The transfer-carriages and 'buses are speedily filled. The 'bus running to Congress Hall is an immense affair, being about three times as long as one of the ordinary kind, and drawn by six horses. After the inside is filled, numerous passengers are stowed away on top, and the vehicle starts off. As it comes circling around the corner, and brings up in front of the hotel, it is greeted with cheers from the concourse of guests assembled at the entrance and on the piazzas. There are recognitions and greetings innumerable before the equipage is half unloaded. The hotel office is besieged by hundreds of weary travelers, all clamoring for an opportunity to sign their hames in the register and be assigned to rooms. The excitement continues at least an hour, and it is supper-time before the hotel resumes anything like its wonted appearance. These are some of the scenes in life at the Cape.

G. E. W.

THE DRAMA.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS' ASSO-CIATION.

The principal provincial managers of this country have combined in an association, the objects of which are said to be mutual protection against the rapacity of "stars" and co-operation in the purchase of new plays from foreign authors. The name of Mr. McVicker, of Chicago, is noticeable by its absence from the published lists, but he will doubtless join the Association in case its practical results shall Association in case its practical results shall prove to be beneficial to the managers. In a circular lately issued by the members of the

circular lately issued by the members of the Association their purposes are thus stated:

With a full consciousness of their obligations to the public, they desire to make dramatic art worthy of higher appreciation, by increased general excellence in its representations; to foster the composition and production of new plays; to purchase, for general use, the successful works of foreign dramatic authors, and to secure their proper presentation in America; to endeavor to remove or avoid destructive opposition in cities where two or more theatres are in active management, and to substitute friendly competition in its place; to have sharing terms with stars graded according to their attractiveness, and the facilities, capacity, and the expense of the house, and to make the weekly income of the theatre, in all star engagements, at least equal to the weekly outluy.

The circular proceeds to give details of the reform measures contemplated in the engage-

reform measures contemplated in the engage ment of stars, arrangement of routes, purchase

sociation in other respects have altered the qual-ity of the provincial stock companies, and fitted them to create new characters and mold new plays into shape.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. THE TRIBUNE has been requested to give place to the following "Card to the Public":

CHICAGO, July 23.—Arriving in Chicago last evening, I was surprised to find myself billed to appear at Wood's Museum. I received several dispatches offering me an opening there, and wishing to know my terms, etc., but I treated them all with silence. The billing of my name, under the circumstances, is an imposition on the public; and those who go to the Museum with the expectation of seeing me will be disappointed, as I do not appear. I never deal with or desire to appear at such places.

PAT ROONEY.

DRAMATIC NOTES. "Rings," a political satirical extravaganza, is announced for early production at the Park Theatre, New York. Dr. J. C. Heywood, the

framatic editor of the Sun is the author of

both music and libretto, and the work is said to

THE RAILROAD-SHARK. Another Chapter in the History of Sammy Tilden.

His Connection with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

What Joseph K. Edgerton, a Leading Democrat, Has to Say of It.

In these times of "Democratic reform," and when the Democratic press is teeming with eulogies of Samuel J. Tilden as a reformer, a little retrospect in the history of some of his transactions, particularly interesting to Fort Wayne and Eastern Indiana, may be valuable. For the full text of this article we would refer the reader to the letter of Mr. J. K. Edgerton, President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company for many years, an honest citi-

AN UNFLINCHING DEMOCRAT, published in the Fort Wayne Sentine, a Demo-cratic paper, March 9, 1872, before Tilden was even thought of as a reformer or a Presidential andidate.

It appears that May 1, 1869, the Continental Improvement Company contracted to build and equip the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad from Fort Wayne to Traverse Bay, as a first class road, but that on the 10th of January, 1872 nearly two and one-half years before the contract expired, and while 94 miles of the road had not a bar of iron laid, and the road not road had not a bar of iron laid, and the road not at all equipped, the manager of the road permitted a mortgage to be prepared under the supervision of the Continental Improvement Company, providing for the issue of \$1,250,000 of 8 per cent equipment bonds for the purpose of equipping the road, and thus forced the stockholders of the road to pay for what the Continental Improvement Company agreed to do, and had been paid for doing.

The citizens of Fort Wayne are particularly interested in Mr. Edgerton's statement that "The stock of the City of Fort Wayne in the Railroad Company has by that act been overrid-

Railroad Company has by that act been overridden and depreciated, if not made valueless, by A NEW AND UNNECESSARY MORTOAGE of \$1,250,000 in the interest of the Continental Improvement Company and the Pennsylvania Company, or of certain parties controlling them."

Alt THE UNAPPLIED ASSETS

of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, amounting to some \$500,000 or
\$600,000 of city, town, county, and private obligations (including \$100,000 of bonds of the City of
Fort Wayne), \$1,800,000 of 7 per cent first-mortgage bonds, and a majority of about \$1,000,000 I

believe of the Company's capital stock for completing the road ready for equipment, —some 25

miles being in operation when the contract was
made; it being contemplated, if not stipulated as
part of this arrangement, that so soon as the road
was ready to be equipped and run, it was to be
turned over, by way of lease or contract, to be
operated by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad
Company, in the interest of that Company, the
cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company,
and the Pennsylvania Company, which has stepped
into the place of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lesses and operators of the Pittsburg, Fort
Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and is now
running that great road at a profit to the lessee of \$1,000,000 per
annum, or more. This proposed lease of the Richmond Road to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Company was to provide for the equipment of the Richmond Road by these companies, interested in the
lease, and for their guaranty of the interest on the
\$1,800,000 of bonds which Mr. Barclay, contractor, and his associates were to get, thus giving a
salable value of 80 or 85 per cent to these bonds,
and making them a good and sure thing 50 the contractors.

The first step after getting

Our citizens will remember that an injunction was pending for some time in the Circuit Court to restrain the delivery of the \$100,000 in bonds of the City of Fort Wayne to the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Road, and that injunction proceeding was suddenly dismissed; that late at night a resolution was passed in the Council authorizing the delivery of the bonds; that about midnight the same night the bank officers opened the Yaults, the attorneys of the road were brought in, and in the dead hour "when graveyards yawn," the bonds were delivered by a trembling band of City Fathers to another trembling band of plotters, for fear another injunction should stop

another injunction should stop
of ord
but the people do not know the fact that within ten days from that time alarge amount of taose identical Fort Wayne city bonds were transferred to the capacious maw of Samuel J. Tilden, and that he is now the owner of them unless he has lately unloaded so as to run better in this vicinity as a candidate for office. These bonds were paid over to Tilden not alone for his services as attorney in this dark transaction, but as his share of the swag as an interested partner.

Citizens of Ft. Wayne and Fortuna in the same control of the swag as an interested partner.

Citizens of Ft. Wayne and Eastern Indians, how do you like this man as a candidate for President! President!
Do you want the tricks by which nearly every railroad company in Indiana has been "reformed" transferred to the White House!
The only right Tildea has to the title of reformer comes from the fact that he is the original former and reformer of contracts by which nearly every struggling railroad in the West has been

stolen stolength and the week has been stolength from the guise of "legal" proceedings of Tilden & Co.

It may not be generally known that Tilden is entitled to the credit of inventing the "lease" proceeding by which so many of these thriving contracts have been made, so that few railroads in the State know who the lowner is, and few citizens whose stock has been killed know who or what company is responsible for the damage. All we have stated is matter of record, and will not be controverted. not be controverted.

HUNTING RATILESNAKES.

Sometiments (Descript More (Descript

RICH GIRLS.

The Helresses of New York. The Helresses of New York.

New York Correspondence Bufalo Commercial Admeriter.

Probably no city in the United States has so many beautiful and what club men call "eligible" heiresses as New York, and, as I have written of the rich widows and bachelors, some facts and particulars concerning the maidens rich and fancy free may be as readable as interesting. It is not imppropriate to head the list with Miss Marcia Rousevelt, although she is an orgalen her father, see Judge Rousevelt. Naving

with Miss Marcia Roosevelt, although she is an orphan, her father, ex-Judge Roosevelt, having died two years ago, and her mother last winter in Paris. The Roosevelts came of good Knickerbocker stock, and were for many years conspicuous among the clite. Mrs. Roosevelt was a Miss Van Ness, and her father was Minister to Spain. She was a beautiful and talented lady in her younger days, and a great entertainer at the old Roosevelt mansion of Broadway, near Thirteenth street. At her death she let her property, valued at \$2,000,000, to Miss Marcia, her only daughter, and, it is said, to the exclusion of her sons. The young lady inherits many of her distinguished mother's talents, and is simost as general a favorite.

At her deart size the beauty of the stand. It is said, to the exclusion of her sons. The young lady inherits many of her distinguished mother's talents, and is simost as general a favorite.

Miss Stevens, daughter of the late Col. Paran Stevens, of hotel fame, is heiress to a million odd, and reported engaged to an English nobleman. She is young, pretty, and stylish, fond of society, horse-racing, yachting, polo, etc. She spends some of her winters in Europe and her summers at Newport, where the Stevens was a Miss Reed, of Boston, and her sister, who is completing her musical education in Paris, is engaged to Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, formerly Collector of the Port.

Miss Weed, daughter of Thurlow Weed, will one day come in possession of many hundred thousands. She is a very clever and accomplished young lady, and acts as her father's secretary. They live plainly, but handsomely and comfortably, in a large double house on Twelfth street, just west of Fifth avenue.

Miss Andrews, daughter of the late Loring Andrews, the millionaire, is destined to be one of the richest ladies in America, her father's estate being \$5,000,000. She is now in Europe with her mother, and their magnificent country seat at Newport has been rented to Mr. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul-General at New York. Miss Andrews is not yet 19 years of age, and very beautiful.

Miss Josephine Hoey is the daughter of John Hoey, head of Adams Express Company, whose wife was once leading lady at Wallack's Theatre. The young lady is possibly two and twenty years of age, stylish, and the best "whip" at Long Branch, where the Hoeys have their summer residence. She drives a pair of cream-colored horses to a basket-carriage, and is known to all the habitues of the Branch. John Hoey began life at the lowest round of the ladder, and is now worth "all the way up" from \$750, 000. Josephine is the only daughter.

Miss Lamont, daughter of the late Charles Lumont, who fell from the window of his house on Fifth avenue one summer's night while his family was at West P

Great Swimming-Fest by a Girl. Great Swimming-Feat by a Girl.

London Reho, July a.

Yesterday Miss Beckwith succeeded in swimming from the Old Bridge at Cheisea to treenwich Pier. Large crowds had gathered to see the start, and when, a few minutes after 3, she leaped from a waterman's boat into the river, she was loudly cheered. There was a fair breeze, which made the river ratner lumpy, but the force of the ebb-tide was all in her favor. With a gentle breast stroke the young swimmer, with every encouragement from the curious public, proceeded on her arduous feat. A pflot in a small boat, in which were her father and brother, the laster ready to jump to the aid of his sister in the event of any emergency, led

O'TRIBUNE: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

Since of the state state hand, based, shaded a state of the state of the state and based, shaded a state of the s

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE, SEGRETARY OF STATE.

In accordance with Serinoffeld, July 16, 1976 State Contracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice that scaled proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State until 12 e'clock m. of Monday, Sept. 4. 1876, for furnishing all printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State for the term of two years from the first Monday in November, 1878. Also for the copying, printing, binding, and distributing the laws, journals, and reports, and all other copying, printing, binding, and distributing be General Assembly for said two years.

All articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-House in the Quantities and may direct, and the semble of the samples which may be seen at his office.

The paper and stationery to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing paper.

2d. Paper for blanks, covers, etc.

3d. Stationery and other paper.

Separate b ds will be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per resum for each of the several kinds of paper, the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross dozen, etc., for each of the other articles of stationery.

No contract will be made at a higher rate time 5 per centum greater than the market price of the articles at the contract.

The printing must be less heavest contracts for each

The printing must be let in separate contracts for each of the several classes as provided by law.

BINDING.

The binding will be let in one contract, upon the low cash did in the aggregate of all the work required to be

The copying of the laws, journals, and joint resolu-tions of the Thirtieth General Assembly of this State, The copying of the laws, journals, and joint resolutions of the Thirtieth General Assembly of this State, for the use of the Public Printer, will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAWS, JOURNALS, REFORMS, ETC.
The distribution of the laws, journals, reports, and documents, and other printed matter required to be distributed, in accordance with law, or joint resolutions of the General Assembly, will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and that he will execute a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners and the Governor shall determine.

Governor shall determine. The commissioners and the Governor shall determine the bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The awards of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Lists of articaes required, blanks for proposals and bonds, and other particulars, can be had on application to the Secretary of State.

GEORGE H. HARLOW,

Secretary of State.

Commissioners of State Contracts.

Proposals for Stationery.

Proposals for Stationery.

Proposals for Stationery.

Streen tendency of Police Property.

Madison, Wis., July 18, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 211 of the laws of Wiscomain for the year 1874, that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to noon of the first day of September, 1878, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationery for its use during the year commencing January 1, 1877.

A classified list of the articles and the quantity of each class required, will be furnished to all persons destring to bid, on application to this office, children to the samples now provided for impection at this office, pursuant to said Chapter 211, and to be desired to the superintendent of Public Property, at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, Wis., on or before the first day of November, 1870.

The stationary is divided into four classes, A. B. C. and D. and a separate sealed bid must be made for each class of goods, and must be plainly indorsed on the outside of the wrapper, "Proposals to furnish stationery accided the wrapper," Proposals to furnish stationery class (naming it). "Each bid must be secompanied by a bond to the State of Wisconsin in the pensi sum of two thousand dollars, executed by the bidder as principal and by at least two assistances purcies, conditioned that the bidder will furnish such staffonery according to the terms of first day during the terms of his bid and the contract entered from in pursuance thereof. The surecies shall attach or Indicate of the state of the

dollars over and above all debts, liabilities, and exemptions.

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"I may be allowed to say for my friend, who has paid,
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

eak-thieves in the West Division manage to get away with 1,000 cigars of choice brands from W. T. Flager, of No. 174 North Halsted street, and with \$50 worth of table-cloths and apkins from Herman Derickson, No. 19 North

silver brick weighing 96 pounds 4 ounces, roy weight, and valued at \$1,342.23. It is from troy weight, and valued at \$1,342.25. It is not the Judd & Crosby Smelting, Refining, and Milling Company, Georgetown, Col. The brick is destined to the Third National Bank of New

The North Division will hardly succeed in raising a murder after all. Madden, who was shot by Olas, is still in the same condition, and every hope is entertained for his recovery, and Hennessey, who was so fearfully stabbed by Haley, centinues to flourish finely, in spite of the decrease character of his wounds.

Some unregenerate scoundrel yesterday morning entered a caboose-car on the Alton & St. Louis Rafiroad, between VanBuren and Harrison streets, and got away with Conductor A. C. Saitsman's outilt, consisting of \$150 worth of wearing apparel, a gold watch and chain, revolver, and other appurtenances of a railroader's outilt.

roader's outfit.

B. B. Vincent died last Friday at his home in Erie, Fa., at the age of 74, of paralysis. The deceased was identified with Chicago for many years. He was a member of the firm of Vincent, Hinrod & Co., iron and stove founders, for a long time prior to 1867, when he became the senior partner of the firm of Vincent, Nelson & Co., which built the National Elevator.

A correspondent, who speaks "for the people iving on Lincoln avenue," states that the Diectors of the North Side City Railway Company ave been petitioned to extend the track two or hree blocks to accommodate those living eyond the present terminus of the road, and have promised to do so, but s yet have taken no steps toward it. President unner told a Tribuna reporter Saturday that

John Leary, of No. 1008 West Madison street. John Leary, of No. 1008 West Madison street, ras footish enough to go to South Clark street resterday afternoon for the purpose of having little Donnybrook for the fun of the thing. And he got it, too, for his good luck brought him to a shop where smashed heads are fitted And he got ft, too, for his good juck brought him to a shop where smashed heads are fitted up to order at any time of the day or night,—the saloon of William Murtha, a miscegenation dive at No. 387 South Clark street Murtha twigged the Irishman's bad eye soon after he cutered, and, seizing his shillelah, proceeded to administer a dose of cuts and bruises to his countryman. Leary was taken to his home, where his rather serious injuries were dressed with court plaster and liniments and Murtha was escorted to the filthiest cell in the Armory, and even that is considerably above the lodging he usually finds.

A large number of the printers of this city were in attendance yesterday afternoon at Typographical Hall, No. 79 Dearborn street, to make arrangements for the formation of a Lodge of Good Templars. The meeting was presided over by Emory M. Wood, and Charles E. Parsons acting as Secretary. The literary and musical part of the programme was of a high order, and the remarks made by Mr. E. M. Wood, Mrs. J. B. Mix, M. D., and Hi Hand were well appreciated. Owing to the long programme and a sudden call for "copy" by the printers, the formation of the new Lodge was postponed until next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at the above place, when good singing and remarks by Hi Hand may be expected. It is understood that over fifty have already signed the application for a charter.

Suspicious Death.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, James Kirby, of No. 674 Thirty-seventh street, reported at the Twenty-second Street Station that his wife, Bridget, had died suddenly at 8 o'clock upon the previous evening. Officer Croak went with him to the place, and found the woman lying dead upon the floor, precisely where she had fallen prior to death. There were marks of violence about the person, such as several black and blue spots upon the arms, on the left A large number of the printers of this city

fallen prior to death. There were marks of violence about the person, such as several black and blue spots upon the arms, on the left side of the neck, and one of her eyes badly blacked and swollen. These Kirby said she had received by falls about the house. Saturday morning he came home from work, and found her drunk, and not a mouthful of food in the house. Towards 8 o'clock he sent the oldest boy to the grocery for some victuals, and immediately afterwards told his wife that he did not want her around any longer, at which she not want her around any longer, at which she became angry and locked herself up in the bed-room. He took no notice of her for several room. He took no notice of her for several hours, and, not hearing her moving about, forced an entrance and found her dead on the floor. According to Kirby's account, which the neighbors all substantiate, the woman was a worthless sot. Six weeks ago her husband was forced to abandon her, and, sending his children to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, himself took board in the West Division. About the 15th inst. she sent word that if he would take her back she would behave herself and be a dutiful wife. In accordance with her wishes, he again started housekeeping, and got on pleasantly enough until Saturday night when she became fearfully intoxicated. Kirby is about 37 years of age, is the father of four children, the oldest being 11 years, and appears to be a straightforward man. Nevertheless the marks of violence about the person of the deceased have caused the police, in the absence of corroborations of his testimony, to hold him until the Coroner's inquest, which will take place this morning.

The neighbors are generally inclined to the opinion that she came to her death from too much bad whisky, but a few insist that Kirby was in the habit of thumping her, and accuse him of causing her death. The marks about the throat they claim to be marks of his having choked her, and, it is said, more serious bruises have been found upon other parts of her body.

HAND-BALL.

HAND-BALL.

THE IRISH NATIONAL GAME.

Yesterday afternoon the ball-court of Ald. O'Brien, on West Harrison street, between Halsted and Desplaines streets, was packed, to witness the game of hand-ball between James Feron and John Carmody and John Hall and James Cuddihy. Those gentleman played even games before, as chronicled in THE TRIBUNE, and being men of "record," the interest manufested in the game was, of course, considerable.

The game commenced about 3 a'clock p. m

gerald was scorer. There were in the gallery several self-constituted referees, to be sure, who shewed much tobacco and expectorated where they shouldn't, but Ald. O'Brien, intent upon bringing the game up to a point where it should

they shouldn't, but Ald. O'Brien, intent upon bringing the game up to a point where it should be, manifested an intention to keen such "referees" out of the court hereafter, that gentlemen may go there and enjoy themselves.

Guddiby took the first hand in. He made on his toss about five aces. He might have made more, had it not been for Feron's neat manipulation. Carmody, of the party of the second part, having made two aces, lost his hand by an unfortunate misplay of Feron when he had made two. Hall, of the firm of Hall & Cuddiby, took the toss in a business-like manner, making ace upon ace despite the admirable play of Feron. Hall was, however, helped wonderfully by Cuddiby who, smarting under the last defeat, was apparently bent upon getting his work in. It was a "bad one" for Carmody and Feron that Hall tossed and Cuddiby hits so well, for Hall and Cuddiby won this game by 21 aces to 3.

THE SECOND GAME

was commenced by Hall making three aces. Carmody's hard hitting spoiled ace No. 4.
Feron followed with four aces, when a "nailer" from Carmody was put where it would do the most good. Carmody making a "no fault" play, put his hand out, however, immediately after. Carmody is not a man to greve much after the milk is spilled, and accordingly made about a half-dozen aces. He might go on making them, if Cuddiby did not get in his work on the outside game. A left-hand stroke settled Carmody's hash pretty soon. Hall following could, probably, make more aces if he had not taken on the fly what it was evidently meant by Propriety that Cuddihy should take on the bound. Losing an opportunity to do some effective hitting did not prevent Cuddihy from doing some fine tossing. This he proceeded to do—turning up six aces, or thereabouts—in first-class fashion. At this point the game was considered good, and the play good all round. Carmody suddenly woke up, to the surprise of his adversaries, and by marvelous tossing made something like ten aces, winning the game for Feron and Carmody by a score of 21 to 10.

ten sces, winning the game for Feron and Carmody by a score of 21 to 10.

THE THIRD GAME

was introduced by a remark by the scorer that the game stood 8 to "Love"—which means 8 to nothing. Carmody did the tossing for the 8 party, and Feron did the hittine. This was after Carmody had made nothing, Hall thought after the announcement of 8 to "Love" that he would make something, and undoubtly would had it not been for Carmody "butter." Cuddihy followed with three, and Hall's well-in
Table 1 is a great shame, and shows, on the part of our moneyed men, great heartlessness and lack of patriotism and pride, as well as of the common feelings of humanity. No better investments than our city bonds are on the market; and in doing a good thing for Chicago and its public servants, no risks are taken, but, on the safe and judicious investment of their surplus means.

It must be discouraging to such faithful and McRea, Aldrich, Pearson, Briggs, and others,

tended low play put him out. Feron, taking a hand in, let Carmody loose on a "nailer," which brought down the house. But Cuddihy got in some fine play and put out Feron, nevertheless. In the inning following, taken by Hall and Cuddihy, a right-hander from Cuddihy covered that gentleman with glory, and exerted O'Brien, who was doing his level best to keep the gallery in order. At once the game became quite interesting. Feron took a hand, and, despite the desperate efforts of his partner Carmody, lost it after making about three area, and Hall took a hand and lost it, despite a splendid chase after the ball by his partner Cuddihy, and lost it. Cuddihy, observing the other team watching the play more closely, dropped on the sly tossing. This was a good idea. Feron was actually on wires. The moment Cuddihy bounded the ball, Feron jumped across the chalk. This raised the question of foulness, and O'Brien decided that Feron must wait until the ball was struck. Repeated boundings of the ball and no stroke reasonably enough disconcerted Feron, and Cuddihy, accordingly, made about four aces. Hall distinguished himself, next by a beautiful kick, meeting the ball from Carmody half-ways. A magnificent bit of lett-hand play by Hall took the ball again from Carmody. And the game stood 21 to 18 in favor of Hall and Cuddihy.

THE FOURTH GAME

stood 21 to 18 in favor of Hall and Cuddihy.

THE FOURTH GAME
commenced with hard play, and was worked
through with sudden counts. Hall made 7
aces to start with, Carmody made 8, and Feron
4, Hall made 5, and so on. It was a desperate
play in this game, on the part of Carmody and
Feron especially. Hall and Cuddihy were not
far away either. It was a good game all around,
and ended with a score of 21 to 12 in favor of
Caamody and Feron.

THE FIFTH GAME

developed remarkable play, especially on the part of Cuddihy. The fun of the affair seemed to rest between Hall and Feron, for when Feron gave a left-hander Hall gave a right-hander, and so forth and so on. Tosses, hits, and kicks, with appeals to the referee, were frequent to the winding-up, when, by the superb tossing of Cuddihy, he and Hall won the best three out of five.

five.

Next Sunday another game will be played at Condon's bail-court, corner of Cologue and Deering streets. Also a game between O'Brien and Thomas McKenna and Hugh Ha; rity and Pat-

Thomas McKenna and Hugh Ha;rity and Patrick Carey.

Next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock a meeting of hand-ball experts will beheld at O'Brien's ball-court. Among those present, including many representative sporting-men, will be Ald. O'Brien, James Feron, John Carmody, John Hall, James Cuddiny, Hugh Harrity, Joseph Ahern, and William Foley.

It is the intention of those players to inaugurate a tournament, wherein the best class of experience will be developed. The meeting means, in fact, a throwing down of the gauntlet by the West to the East, where Phil Casey has achieved so many triemphs. That the West will not take "back-water" is evident from the attendance at O'Brien's ball-court yesterday.

LOCAL LETTERS. THE IMMORAL "TIMES."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, July 21.—There is little use of arraigning for lackjof moral principles a totally immoral person, a person whose moral precep-tions have been so blunted that he cannot tell when his language is obscene and when pure. And yet at times, when something particularly vile reaches our ears, our sensibility, although not necessarily of the most acute, is so shocked that we involuntarily cry out. As to the motive which actuated the Times in publishing an article headed "The Saints' Retreat" some time since (to which my attention has just been called), I can only imrgine a mercenary one, for as yet we are not ready to acknowledge human nature so deprayed that it can furnish an edu-

as yet we are not ready to acknowledge human nature so depraved that it can furnish an educated specimen willing to belittle himself and deserve the righteous indignation of all good men, for the purpose of corrupting the morals of the young and shocking the ears of the old. That there is a large class of ignorant and vicious men who will read such articles and laugh at the attempted wit, there is no question, and that by printing them the Times expects (and rightly) to gain their applause, is apparent; but that any respectable citizen should encourage, by his continued patronage, a paper that will publish such articles, is, and has been for years, a mystery to me. I am not a Methodist, nor do I believe in camp-meetings; and, further, I consider them pernicious in their effects; but to hear a man malicipusly ridicule that which ought to be, and often is, sacred to even the most depraved of God's creatures, cannot fall to arouse the indignation of any true man, be he professing Christian or not. How low in the scale of humanity must a man be who can write for the reading of the unthinking class, merely for the purpose of making money,—or mirth,—such paragraphs as the following:

The sun rose upon the Lake Bluff camp about the same time it did upon Chicago yesterday morning, and with a benediction in his rays for those who stayed all night and got up early. Family prayers were held all around, and gave the day's dongs a good snifting istat hefore peakfast.

who stayed all night and got up early. Family prayers were held all around, and gave the day's doings a good spiritual start before breakfast. Then, when all had buttered the upper side of the day with beefsteak and coffee, wrung their little domestic dishcloths, and folded away their bedday with becisteak and coffee, wrung their little domestic disheloths, and folded away their bedroom duties, many repaired to the centre of the social meetings, the commodious Michigan avenue tent, where a season of prayer and experience, ninety minutes long, was indulged in to the editication of most, amid a mist of tears and a sanshine of gentle smiles. The meeting was led by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, poised upon some sister's leather-bound trunk. The usual round of prayers and personal testimonies was engaged in, with occasional variations. A sister of a warm and affectionate nature testified that she knew that she was a Christian because she loved the brethren. That test, of course, largely increased the number of devoted young ladies, and showed them that, the yoke was easy and the burden light.

An aged gentleman declared that the Lord had blest him, then he wiped his eyes, then he said he felt grateful, expressed his gratitude in the use of his bandana, and closed with the declaration that he had renewed his consecration vows.

However ludicrous this may appear (and the more ludicrous from being read), the common instincts of a gentleman, to say nothing of that higher feeling of reverence which God has given to every man, and which he experiences, unless by continued efforts he has deprived himself of that blessing, ought to prevent a man from wounding the feelings of his fellownen.

It may be—and for the sake of humanity.

men. It may be—and for the sake of humanity, which already has enough to bear, I hope it is true—that both the writer of the article referred to and the editor who allowed the copy to go to the compositor thought that but few respectable people would ever see it, and, consequently, it would have no other effect than that of degrading those already past redemption. D. M. C.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 23.—Your remarks in regard to a gradation of salaries among the city employes should receive attention. The great trouble is, this feature of economy has been entirely ig-nored. The Council may discharge one-half the employes, and their places will be filled almost immediately by others. They may carry out their "remorseless cutting down" of salaries, and the only effect will be to drive off the best men, who will find other employment. The Council should inaugurate a system that will men, who will find other employment. The Council should inaugurate a system that will hold out the "inducement of higher pay in proportion to the term of service and value of the work;" that will require new men to begin at the bottom of the ladder instead of the top, as is too often the case, both as regards pay and position; that will command the faithful and experienced, and keep out medicerity by paying no more than 'n will command elsewhere. Unless the Council recognizes the need of this, and acts on it, their efforts at retrenchment was be a burlesque, their reform a sham. The wark has got to be done, and the economy lies in having it done thoroughly and right. The enormous losses the city has sustained through it dishonest servants and bungling law-makers should be a lesson in this respect.

It may be impossible to keep politics out of the city offices, much as it may be desired; but the Council can introduce and enforce a system of promotion and gradation of salaries that will encourage the city employes to do their best, and until this is done there will be no genuine reform.

HELP THE CITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 22.—It seems to me that our capitalists do not realize the financial situation of Chicago, or else they have no real interest in its honor, prosperity, or credit. It is a burning shame that a city of such vast resources, of sname that a city of such wast resources, of such unsurpassed enterprise and magnificent commercial advantages, should permit the dis-honor and disgrace of having her paper (pro-tested and her employes go unpaid for months, and through them hundreds of others made to suffer. It is a great shame, and shows, on the who, at such great personal sacrifice, without pay for their services, are spending the greater portion of their time in trying to relieve the city of its embarrrassments, that they are so feebly aided by our solid men, and those who could do so much, without loss of time or money, towards bringing relief to the city and to its faithful servants. These hard-working and self-sacrificing officials will not and cannot stand this indifference much longer; and, if they fail in their efforts, the sad consequences will rest on those who could, but would not, avert disaster.

THE RAILWAYS.

DISCONTINUANCE OF FAST-MAIL

TRAINS.

The last number of the Railway Age has the following editorial comments on the discontin-uance of the fast-mail trains. As the Age is edited by Mr. G. S. Bangs, formerly General Superintendent of the United States Railway lervice, and who was the projector and originato doubtedly from his pen, or inspired by him, is of more than usual importance:

of more than usual importance:
After ten months of successful operation it is
difficult to comprehend that there should be an
one who would contemplate with complacency th
possibility of its discontinuance. Yet men wh
have been intrusted with the confidence of the peo
ple, and with full knowledge of the consequences
have deliberately accomplished this incomprehen
sible enormity.

ple, and with full knowledge of the consequences, have deliberately accomplished this incomprehensible enormity.

During the period of the existence of the fastmail it carried over 70,000,000 of letters, and 50,000,000 of orgular and transient newspapers and magazines, and some 200,000 registered valuable packages. It was a direct and clean-cut saving of from six to twenty four hours in time to the people of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and States south to the Guif, and to Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Territories and States west to the Pacific, and also Texas and the Southwest. Thirty millions of people had a direct interest in this train, for it was of equal benefit to all the communities named. Leaving New York at 4:15 in the morning, it arrived at Albany at 7:50, Syracuse at 10 a. m., Buffale at 3 o'clock p. m., Dunkirk at 5, Cleveland at 7, and Toledo at 11 p. m. The mails for Detroit by this train arrived at 10 clock a. m., Columbus, O., at midnight; at Cincinnati at about 5 a. m., Louisville before 11 a. m., and at Indianapolis at 7 a. m. Every town and hamlet in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the better portions of Kentacky, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin were served with their mails from New York City and portions of New England the next day after their departure. Mails leaving New York at 4.15 a. m. were in St. Louis the next day at 1 p. m., Green Bay and La-Crosse by 9 p. m., and at Quincy, Hannbal, Burlington, Keokuk, Rock Island, Bavenport, Clinton, and Dubuque before sundown. All this is the work of the fast-mail and its connections between New York and Chicago, lington, Keokuk, Rock Island, Bavenport, Clinton, and Dubuque before sundown. All this is the work of the fast-mail and its connections between New York and Chicago, and does not include the admirable and valuable service performed by the limited mails of the Pennsylvania Road from New York to St. Louis and the South and West. This service also is stricken out of existence by the idiotsin and out of Congress, under the false claim of economy and reform.

or congress, under the taise clauder economy and reform.

The question is sometimes asked, of what benefit are the fast and limited mail trains? The statement of a single fact will answer the question. It is a saving of \$100,000 in interest annually to the business of Chicago, and the same is nearly true of the City of St. Louis. When the saving to the thirty millions of people served and interested in these trains is calculated, it will be found to be enormous. These trains would be cheap at a million dollars additional cost to the ordinary service, and yet their entire cost falls far short of that sum.

ice, and yet their entire cost falls far short of that sum.

Messrs, Vanderbilt and Scott do not tell the whole story of their intentions in their letters to the Postmaster-General. It is said that they-will also decline to carry the ordinary postal-car upon any train, and only transport the mails in bulk, if the postal-car is tolerated upon the lines it will be upon slow trains and for local service, and not for the great through mails between the East and West. These will be sent to the great commercial centres, and there delayed for distribution and dispatch. This will cause an additional loss of many millions of dollars annually to the business of the country, and the vexation and derangement to business and social affairs can scarcely be calculated.

business and social affairs can scarcely be calculated.

It cannot be said that the railroad managers have taken this step without just provocation. The compensation paid by the Government before the recent reduction by Congress fell far short of what was fair and equitable, considering the extent and value of the service performed. It was not an unreasonable hope or expectation on the part of the railroad managers that Congress would increase and not diminish their pay, especially for this fast and expensive postal-car service. In a magnanimous and liberal manner these great corporations have contributed a grand and unequaled service in the hope and expectation that it would be acknowledged and appreciated by Congress and the people.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN.
The Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads, tired of competition, have tried to arrange more harmonious and economical work-ings, and considerable correspondence has passed between the two ro practical has resulted from the correspondence yet, an amicable arrangement, which lead to a settlement of the differences respecting rates from points where the lines come into compe tition, is generally expected. "The proposal which the Grand Trunk made to the Great Western was an amalgamation of the two roads, or a fusion of net receipts to the west of Toronto. The Great Western Board submitted a scheme which was rejected on the ground scheme which was rejected on the ground that it was out of the question. The arrangement was that the Grand Trunk should lease to the Western in perpetuity, or for a long period, all the lines to the west of this city, at a rising rent, together with a fair share of the rolling stock. The lease was to include the Detroit & Sarnia and the Buffalo & Lake Huron branches, an interest in the International Bridge; and a part of the Toronto station. Assuming that the whole 1,388 miles of the Grand Trunk yielded an income of £2,000,-000 a year, it was estimated the 423 miles of line which the terms of the lease would include, would return an annual revenue of £750,000. The rent offered by the Great Western was £225,000 annually. And this was to be increased by £16,000 a. year for every half per cent the Great Western paid annually on its ordinary stock up to 1½ per cent a year which the Company could pay on the stock, the increase in the rental was to amount to £20,000.

"The rent proposed was regarded as entirely too small by the Directors of the Grand Trunk. Besides, they properly urged that as the net receipts of the Great Western did not cover their own mortgages by £100,000, there would be no security for the payment of even the smallest portion of it. They also thought the scheme was one of dismemberment, and calculated not only to interfere with the interests of this country, but would be to give away at once all the Grand Trunk had ever endeavored to accomplish."

In commenting upon the negotiations, the London Railway News says:

When both sids admit the necessity of establishing more cordial and intimate relations with each

London Railway News says:

When both sids admit the necessity of establishing more cordial and intimate relations with each other, we cannot willingly accept the conclusion that the difficulties in the way are of an insurmountable character. On the contrary, we believe that a fair and equitable basis of arrangement may be arrived at, and which, if accepted by the Boards and by the proprietors, will receive the sanction of the Legislature of Canada, and will conduce generally to the prosperity of the two companies, and at the same time give adequate protection to the public interests of the Dominion.

- 1	The state of the s			
	RECEIPTS. May.	June.	Total.	1
1	Freights \$53, 200	\$68,476	\$121,767	ı
1	Passengers 7,623	9,371		1
1	Mails		16,994	ı
1	Panaga 1,000	4 000	1,405	1
1	Express 1,000	1,080	2,080	ı
H	Traffic balances 17,175	3,693	20, 869	ı
	Car service 480	418	809	L
	Track service 155	****	155	1
	Sale of old material 1,790	262	2,053	ł
4	News agency	100	100	ı
Н	Rents	723	723	ı
	Other sources 1.043	3,500	4,544	ı
31	Earnings of former	4	4,011	ı
3	Receivers 44	197	241	1
1	Earnings of Company	201	~11	
	prior to Feb. 22, '75 23	28	51	
Ě	Model -			1
	Total \$84,032	\$87,853	\$171,886	ı
31	Balance on hand May 1.		\$11,622	1
				ı
1	Total receipts		\$183,508	ı
84	DISBURSEMENT	TS.		ı
	May.	June.	Total.	
и	Services, pay-rolls,		a orus.	ı
	etc \$25, 867	\$30,778	\$ 56,645	ı
1	Supplies 20,408	19,563	39/972	ı
1	Traffic balance, car	20,000	00,012	
1	service and track			
1	service 3,578	6,598	40	L
4	Rental of cars 4,590	4,599	10,176	Г
4			9,189	
1	Rent of grounds and	56	56	L
1	tracks of C. A.C. B.			L
1	R. and P. C. & St.			П
1				
1	L. R. R 21,343	4,001	25, 344	1
1	Taxes	519	519	
1	Miscellaneous 6,802	7,075	13,887	P
1	On floating debt 2,218	9,675	11,893	Ш
1				1
1	Total \$84, 819	\$82,887	\$167,686	
1	RECAPITULATIO	IN.	,1000	1
1	Receipts, including amount	on hand	Contract of the Contract of th	
1	May 1		\$183 500	
1	Disbursements		187 899	0
1			107,000	
1	Dalamas on hand			1

RELIGIOUS.

A Voice from God---Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Jewett.

The Rev. Z. S. Holbrook on "The Deity of Christ."

A VOICE FROM GOD. SERMON BY THE REV. S. A. W. JEWETT.
The Rev. Dr. Jewett, pastor of the First Meth odist Episcopal Church, preached yesterday morning, taking as his text:

Then Samuel answered; speak, for thy servan teareth. -I. Sam., 44.: 10. We have in this chapter a glimpse of the childhood of Samuel, one of the more eminent among the Jewish prophets. From early boy good he lived in the temple at Shiloh. This temple was the tabernacle built by Moses for the house of God and the place of worship. Eli, a gray-haired man who had grown old in the temple service, was High Priest, having charge f the tabernacle and its ceremonies of worship The boy Samuel assisted the aged priest They were constant companions. It is cvidence of the simplicity, freshness, and goodness of Eli's heart that he could welcome this boy to his sympathy and friendship. The narrative contained in this chapter shows that the sympathy and confidence of true friendship really existed between the boy-prophet and the aged priest. Instead of feeling the envy that most good men would have felt in such a case, when Eli found that his pupil and servant, a mere child, was chosen to receive a message from God, and himself, who had been High Priest and Judge of Israel for forty years, was passed by, he accepted the humiliation meekly. He calmly and quietly teaches the child, who had now become his rival, how to receive the revelation from God which will invest the pupil with dignity above his teacher. "Go lie down," said Eli, as soon as he perceived that Jehovah had called the child, "and it shall be if He call thee that thou shalt say, "Speak, Lord, for Thy evidence of the simplicity, freshness, and thee that thou shalt say, 'Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth.'" Samuel obeyed the in-struction, and immediately began listening for

the voice of God.

This action of the boy-prophet, and the instruction given him by the aged priest, rest upon the thought that God has such deep and tender regard for every human being that He does not think a child beneath His notice. That is the Bible view of God. It is very distinctly and somethy approach to the teaching of tinctly and squarely opposed to the teaching of the systems of skeptical philosophy. They de-preciate the value of man. They tell me it is a vain conceit, a great presumption, to think that the infinite God has any care for me, or any in-terest in my affairs. He is too great and high, vain conceit, a great presumption, to think that the infinite God has any care for me, or any interest in my affairs. He is too great and high, they say, to notice us, mere atoms as we are in this boundless universe. The teachers of these systems of infidel speculation lead us out to look with David upon the star-spangled sky of evening. They bid us consider the moon and stars which God has ordained. And as we contemplate all this magnificence and vastness they ask, "What is man that." God "should be mindful of him?" They ask that question in a very different spirit from that in which the psalmist asked it. We express in that way his amazement at God's wonderful condeacension in being mindful of man. We assert the wonderful fact. They frame from the same contemplations of God's greatness an argument to prove that God is not mindful of us, that He has pushed us out of his thoughts, and left us without a Father's care. But what is the force of this argument? Let us analyze it and see. It rests upon the principle that because God is infinitely great, and we are small in comparison, He must think us beneath his notice. Is it then the mark of true greatness to look with contempt or indifference upon all who are lower in rank? No. Condescension to inferiors, accompanied with benevolent desire to help them and lift them up, is the mark of real greatness everywhere. The principle of this Scriptural argument degrades God below the moral character of ordinary men. Or possiblythe gist of the argument is in the thought lhat because the universe of God is so vast the infinite mind which is occupied with managing its affairs cannot notice anything so small as a human life. And that is but indulging in the folly of measuring the mind or God by the limited intellect of man. And the greatest minds among men are those which most fully combine the power of handling great thoughts and comprehending vast enterprises with the ability to attend to minute details. Every great merchant, and every great master, of science, possesses bot

us that though God is "high and lifted up, yet hath He respect unto the lowly." It tells us that He who from His creating hand scattered the starry worlds through the immerse fields of space, "numerous as glittering gems of morning dew;" He before whom angels and seraphs bow with adoration and praise; He, the infinite one, listens to the srayer of the kneeling child, sees the tear of grief on the cheek of wo, and stoops to brush it away, and to lift the mourner from the dust. God hath magnified man with His divine regard and set His heart upon him. He thinks of you, my friend, with a Father's love. He will whisper His unspeakable love to your heart if you will let Him.

But we hear the voice of God only as we listen for it. It is like the inward voice of conscience, which becomes still and hushed if we disregard its monitions. It is like the ear for music, a faculty which is improved by cultivation, and unless we do not patiently and constantly listen we cannot correctly hear the voice of God. He desires us to hear Him that we may bear His message to others, and even a child like Samuel can do that. Let us then speak for Jesus whenever we can, and enjoy the inestimable privilege of being a co-worker with God.

THE DEITY OF CHRIST. SERMON BY THE REV. Z. S. HOLBROOK. The Rev. Z. S. Holbrook, pastor of the Oak-land Congregational Church, preached yesterday.

morning on "The Deity of Christ," taking as his text:

And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.—Matthew xxviii.: 18-20.

Your attention is asked this morning to a subect of no less importance than the Deity of Christ. We, of course, cannot compass in our brief half-hour so large a field of thought as a topic of this character must embrace, but we may perhaps assure our minds that our confidence in Christ as our divine Lord and Savior is well founded. And yet, I am painfully aware at the outset that unless we know by experimental knowledge of the efficacy of a belief in Christ, as a per-sonal Savior from sin, and know it thoroughly beyond a cavil, the efforts which we make to apprehend the truth intellectually will be the

ality, and in any attitude which we may ever assume in religious matters we should show the love which Christ has inbred in our hearts, by

love which Christ has inbred in our hearts, by the largest charity and respect for those who may differ from us in matters of faith. With that minister who in an argument-once said that it cost him tears of bitterness to hear the divinity of his Lord called in question, we can have no sympathy which is worthy of public expression, for tears, in arguments, should fall within the heart out of sight and have the tendency rather to harden than soften the common sense. Tears will not pass for argument at any intellectual mart in the world except with the credulous and simple. Let us not, therefore, shed any public tears over those men who, as teachers of morals or religion, it is fair to presume, are desirous of knowing and following the truth.

the truth.

Let it ever be with an open heart and an extended hand that we presume to recall before our minds any ideas which seem to fall short of the truth, or which even seem to be dangerously erroneous. Far be it from us to ever notice any teachings conflicting with ours from any other motive than the desire that the truth-clothed with the power of its own reasonableness—may find lodgment in men's hearts and minds. As devout believers in our blessed Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, and with a large love for all men personally, let us examine

minds. As devout believers in our blessed Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, and with a large love for all men personally, let us examine the grounds of our belief in the Deity of Christ. We believe, with Dr. Channing, that "Jesus Christ is the only master of Christians; and whatever he taught, either during His personal ministry or by His inspired apostles, we regard as of divine authority and profess to make the rule of our lives."

The common ground from which we may start to argue so important a question must be the Scriptures, for again with Dr. Channing we say, "Whatever doctrines seem to us to be clearly taught in the Scriptures, we receive without reserve or exception." It holds to reason that since the experiences of men differ so widely, the first point of common ground in case of a disagreement in experience must be the Scriptures, and a natural and fair interpretation of them. If our starting point be back of this, we must enter into an endless discussion as to the authenticity of Scripture, and such a difference is not one to spring up between Unitarianism and "orthodoxy" so much as between infidelity and belief. If a man does not believe the Scriptures, when honestly interpreted, let him admit, as he must, that his difficulty lies back of the ground of difference between Unitarianism and "orthodoxy." If he disbelieve Christ's manifest teaching that persistent sin brings an endless future punishment, let him admit freely that he is a Universalist. If he find a sufficiency in his own reason to lead him to reject revelation, let him admit that he is a Rationalist. We should rather desire to examine the question of Christ's deity with one who has some more substantial standing ground than his own reason or notions. Such an one that man of-loving heart and reverential piety—Dr. Channing.

We do most scriously object to the assertion that the distinguishing difference between

who has some more substantial standing ground than his own reason or notions. Such an one that man of-loving heart and reverential piety—Dr. Channing.

We do most seriously object to the assertion that the distinguishing difference between Unitarianism and orthodoxy lies in the fact that the former is a rational system; and that the idea of the unity of God and the consequent rejection of Christ as God—instead of being the basis of Unitarianism, is rather incident to its being so national a system, for it is an argument which may be urged in favor of any system by its supporters, that its peculiarity springs from its reasonableness. All intelligent orthodox ministers must be unwilling to be ruled out of the sphere of reasonable men so arbitrarily by the assumption that Unitarianism alone of all systems of truth is a rational one, for in the mysteries pertaining to God and the supernatural the most unreasonable position conceivable to our minds is that of a dogmatist—net to mention the modesty that is wanting, which is always the characteristic of good, sound scholarship. Dr. Channing's position and assertions call forth our highest admiration for his modesty and kindly regard for others, in distinguishing between his own views and those of so-called orthodox Christians. Dr. Channing, I think, can be shown to be essentially orthodox, for he certainly accepts Christ as the divine Son of God, though he makes Him inferior to the Father. His position is infinitely more in harmony with Scripture than is that of those who ascribe to Christ simply a human greatness—a view which prost be suicidal, considering His pretensions and work. But while we are certain that in assuming that Christ is the divine Son of God, though he makes Him inferior to the Father. His position is infinitely more in harmony with Scripture than is that of those who ascribe to Christ simply a human greatness—a view which pust be suicidal, considering His pretensions and work. But while we are certain that in assuming that Christ is the divine Son The Bible view of God has far deeper thought, and higher reason, and better common sense in it than this infidel idea of Him. This book tells than this infidel idea of Him. This book tells that though God is "high and lifted up, yet hath He respect unto the lowly," It tells us disclaim any power received from Christ, it disclaim any power received from Christ, it would be the natural affinity between religion and education. But what shall be done with the masses of common people, who, no less than thinkers, are the world's honest producers?

and education. But what shall be done with the masses of common people, who, no less than thinkers, are the world's hohest producers? For such, we proclaim there is a superhuman power in Christ to convert the soul and start it in all channels of spiritual uscfulness and beautiful activity. Conversion is a fact in the world's history, and it is something as real and abiding as character. It is a positive transformation of character, and as much of a miracle to-day as was the changing of waterinto wine by the same Christ. It goes to the foundation of the character purifying the spring of all actions, and is just as evidently a peculiar characteristic of Christianity as the right of private judgment was of Protestants during the Reformation. The genius of Christianity is the new life and power which its brings to hearts dead in trespasses and sins, resurrecting them to all beautiful deeds and ideals; and wherever we find this fruit, we argue back to the possession of the principles in heart whether or not the mind has formulated them, and defined to its own satisfaction the grounds upon which they rest. It is upon this ground I maintain that Dr. Channing was a good Christian. Obscurity in matters pertaining to faith is neither an evidence of weakness, nor of willfulness, provided the heart is right with God.

Accepting, then, the teachings of Scripture as a ground of agreement and the Bible in the main as authentic history, let us with all devout Unitarians examine their plain and simple teachings concerning that wonderful man, Christ Jesus. Now, we can afford to be honest, for if Scripture really teaches that Christ was simply the consummate flower of Hebrew genius, as Shakspeare was of the literature of the Elizabethan age, it must be most heinous to God to rank and worship Christ as His equal, and we are excusable only on the ground of positive stupidity. Was Jesus really the divine incarnated "Logs" given to man as Hisbest gift to a world sunk in sin and degradation, and as a proof of His Fatherly love and His

be arrived at, and which, if accepted by the Board and by the properietor, will receive the sanction and by the properiety of the two commonted generally to the prospectly of the two commonted the public interests of the Dominion.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENES.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the public interests of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the public interests of the Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the public interests of the Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the public interests of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the public interests of the Power of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the public interests of the Power of the Receivers of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the Power of the Receivers of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for the months of the Power of the Receivers of th

of God who taketh away the sins of the world by John, whom all accepted as a prophet; not to mention His marvelous power acrover nature; His wonderful wisdom, so deep and yet so simple, that such able metaphysicians as Dr. Hopkius, McCosh, Porter, Hickok, and others sit at his feet as humble learners. His prophecies relating to the destruction of Jerusalem and their accurate fulfillment; His divine compassion in praying for his murderers—so unnatural to an ordinary man that Napoleon took it as a proof of His being God. The fact that Pliny designates Christians as those who call upon Christ in prayer and sing to Him as toodpassing over these and many other points equally pertinent and convincing, how shall we account for the triumph of Christianity in the world? Gibbon gave five reasons for its triumph over Pagan Rome; but they are the results of Christianity's power rather than the cause of it, in the view of a man no less learned than Dr. George P. Fisher. Again let me quote Froude, who says that "all civilization that is worthy of the name has sprung from Christianity." Surely Christ must have been a gloriously great and good man to exert such a sway over men's minds and hearts eighteen centuries after He was buried and wept over by a few simple-hearted women and a little band of illiterate disciples! The argument that He was the Son of God seems indisputable.

To the suggestion that other nations have had a burality of Gods, we make no reply, for it seems to have no bearing or pertinency in the consideration of Christ's divinity. But it may be urged, What need have we of Christianity's civilizing power, or of any of its assumed blessings? Dr. Samuel Harris has well said that such an argument is like that of a man standing at noonday in the glory of the sunlight, for it is light enough? But I am conscious that the stone over which many have stumbled has not yet been touched upon name, ly,—was Christ actually God? We freely admit that Scripture clearly teaches that there is a distinction between Christ and God

Thus Christ virtually fits into the form which we carve out in our imaginations as God, and is, therefore, God for the imperfect and sinful being living here on earth which we call man. Our highest conception of God is that of an omniscient, omnipotent, self-existent and eternal Being who is free and boly. Christ is such an one, and is therefore God. The claim, therefore, that Unitarianism is a rational system and orthodoxy is not, and that, therefore, the former is superior, is an absurd one. The major premise is false, the minor premise is not true, and the conclusion would not follow if both were true.

true, and the conclusion would not follow if both were true.

To all human conception Christ is God, and whether, on the other side of that great line dividing the known from the unknown, He is inferior to the Father, we are not concerned. Are we in all this doing violence to reason? Is man such an intellectual Colossus that he cannot find in Christ a ground for an intelligent, rational confidence? To all who honestly fail to find in Christ their highest joy and the end of their being we commend who honestly fail to find in Christ their nignest joy and the end of their being we commend these words: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "He that doubteth is damned "(condemned). "I am the way, the" truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me." "There is none other name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved." If a man cannot accept these and good will toward other men not to desire to put a stumbling-stone in the way of their confidence, for from a belief in Jesus Christ have sprung the grandest lives the world has witnessed, thousands testifying to the power there is in Him to save a man from sin. Far greater evils flow from an underestimate of Christ and His power than from an overestimate; and, for the sake of good government and honest administration; for the sake of civilization and all true progress let all who reject Christ either as God, the Son of God, or as a man of sufficient common-sense to know the meanings of words, and of decent enough morality to tell the truth—let all who thus reject Christ make no pretense to be Christians, for in sailing under such false colors they give not only reason and religion, but even morality, too wide a berth.

Who, being in the form of God, thought it not

wide a berth.

Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God:

But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men:

And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

Wherefore God also bath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name:
That at the name of Jesus every knee should That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in Heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth: And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

BEECHER.

AT THOUSAND ISLANDS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FISHER'S LANDING, N. Y., July 23.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon to-day at the Thousand Island House, Alexandria Bay, to a very large assemblage. The large dining-hall and adjacent parlors were crowded. Ex-cursion boats were run from available ports between Ogdensburg and Kingston for the occa-sion. Mr. Beecher took for his text the thirteenth verse of the fifteenth chapter of Romans, and, verse of the fitteenth chapter of Romans, and, in his sermon, endeavored to show that the service of the Lord was a pleasant one, and not the gloomy and sad one so generally considered. He spoke for over an hour, and was listened to with the utmost attention, After service a great many present shook hands and spoke to Mr. Beecher, who appears as full of life and vigor as ever. vigor as ever.

GRAIN-STORAGE AT NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Nothwithstanding the

intense heat and our wilted condition, we feel that we must endeavor to put you right on the subject of our capacity for storing grain. In subject of our capacity for storing grain. In your issue of the 18th you have an article upon the decline in wheat, which you attribute in a great measure to our only having storage capacity for 3,900,000,bushels. This can hardly be so; for we had, during the past winter, some 12,000,000 bushels of grain stored here, and were not full then; and, when we find any necessity for doubling that capacity, you will see we will do so.

At present one new elevator is being built.

doubling that capacity, you will see we will do so.

At present one new elevator is being built which will store some 3,000,000 bushels. No, we are not in any way responsible for the fall in breadstuffs. We lay that responsibility at your doors, simply because your wheat and corn are arriving in a "red-hot" condition, and the most of it entirely unmerchantable. Your wheat was harvested in bad condition, and readily spoils when subjected to the unusual hot weather we are having. It would be absurd to store the majority of the wheat and corn arriving from the West, owing to its heated condition; and the little grain we have now in store has to be closely watched and frequently turned to prevent its neating.

Your Western farmers would do well to follow the course you have so often urged upon them, hamely: To sell their crops when ready for market, and not speculate upon the future prices. Had they marketed last year's crops, the present decline in prices would have been to a great extent averted; but some farmers are too pig-headed ever to take advice. The latest reports of the crops in Europe are excellent, and, with the same prospect for our own country, we may not have seen the bottom yet. Next winter we can take care of 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels of grain for the West without any trouble; so we are not as "picayunish" as you think. Respectfully, F. O. Boyd & Co.

SCARCITY OF TRIBUNES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 22.—It often occurs that the news-agent on the early morning train out of Chicago runs out of TRIBUNES before leaving here. This and a west-bound train breakfast here at the same time, consequently a great many papers are disposed of here. The news-agent had not been off the train ove three minutes this morning when he run entirely out of TRIBUNES, and several wanting them had to do without. Points between this and Crestline to-day have no TRIBUNES—a distance of 235 miles. Confident you were not aware of this, I apprise you of the fact, hoping in future we all may be supplied with THE TRIBUNE. Very respectfully yours,

P. S.—Even when he is able to supply all that is wanted here, I have noticed frequently that he had but few left to supply points east.

[Will the Chicago agent who furnishes daily papers on the Fort Wayne trains please look into this matter, and see that the demand for TRIB-UNES at Valparaiso and farther east on that that the news-agent on the early morning train UNES at Valparaiso and farther east on that road is satisfied?—PUB.]

The Centennial Live-Stock Display.

It is officially announced by the Centennial Bureau of Agriculture that the live-stock display will be held in the months of September, October, and November, and that the periods devoted to each group would be as follows:

Group 29, horses, mules, and asses, from Sept. 1 to 14; group 30, horned cattle, Sept. 21 to 0.4. 4; group 30, and 32, sheep, goats, and swine, from Oct. 10 to 18; group 33, dogs, from Sept. 40 8; group 34, ponitry, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 6. Entries will close on the 10th of August. The bystem of awards for live stock will be the same as that adopted for the other Departments of the Exhibition. Burnet Landreth, Chief of Bureau of Agriculture, says that animals possessing points of excellence will be reported upon according to their inherent and comparative merits, and that exhibitors whose stock is recommended by the judges for an award will receive a special report and the diploma and bronze medal of the United States Centennial Commission. The judges in each group will also make a general report upon the development and present characteristics of each breel, especial reference being made to animals of superior merit.

A TIMELY WARNING!
People should be on their guard against the People should be on their guard against the statements of interested parties,—agents of several rival companies,—who impudently claim the "Automatic Tension" and other features of the Willeox & Gibbs new and wonderful antomatic sewing-machine for their old-style contrivances. The public, whether sewing-machine buyers or not, are cordially invited to examine this marvel of sewing-mechanism. On exhibition at Machinery Hall, Philadelphia, and 200 and 203 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

THE ST. NICHOLAS. The St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, atm maintains its enviable reputation, and is now, as ever, truly a home for the traveler.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR. By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

Municipal indebtedness of the cities in England are now annually stated in Parliament by the Chairman of the "Local foyernment Board," and it appears from the statement for this year that the debts of the cities ment for this year that the debts of the cities ment for this year that the debts of the cities and towns now amount to £92,000,000, as against £72,000,000 two years ago. Of this at least £12,000,000, and, we presume, much more, is on behalf of London. During the coming year additional loans for £10,000,000 have been authorized, but the net increase will be less than half that. The local taxation of the country has risen to £23,000,000, an increase of £2,000,600 in the year. There is great dissatisfaction with the the year. There is great dissatisfaction with the bearing and manner of this taxation, and Prof. Fawcett moved that, in the opinion of the House, too large a share was borne by the tenants or occupiers, as distinguished from the owners, of property.

DEATES. NYE-Sunday, July 23, at 11:30 a. m., Iram ive, of apoplexy.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Tnesday, from his late resi-tence, 536 West Adams-st. Carriages to Rosehill.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS A Republican meeting will be held at 311 Lar-abee street, this evening at 8 o'clock. L. SCHAFFNER, President.

CONFECTIONERY. The Great International Exhibition.

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All persons visiting the Exposition to call on them S. W. cor. Twelfth and Market-sts., Philadelphia. And select from their incomparably choice stock of FINE PREPARATIONS in

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AUCTION SALES.

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SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD PROPERTY

ELEGANT HOMESTEAD. Two Handsome Dwellings and Lots. 24 Residence Lots,

Fronting on the Boulevard, Calumet and Forrest avs., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., AT AUCTION. MONDAY, JULY 24, at 11 O'Clock a, m., At our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. For particulars, see plats now ready at our office.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. AT AUCTION. 2 choice lots on Evans-av., between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-ets. Also 25x161 on Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st., on MONDAY, July 24, at 11 a. m., at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT STRICKLAND'S BIRD STORE. AT STRICALAND'S BIRD STORE,

NO. 213 WEST MADISON-ST.,

MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 24 and 25, sale commencing morning at 10, evening at 7% o'clock. A large stock of Live Birds and Cages, Stuffed Birds in cases, Gold Fish, Aquariums, Fish Globes, a fine variety of choice Poultry, Game Fowls, and Pigeons, Mocking-Bird Cages, etc., etc.

Mr. Strickland has just returned from the South with a large stock of fine Mocking Birds, Nomberlls, Indigo Birds, Virzinia Nightingale, Parquettes and Talking Parrots, German Canary Birds, Thrush, Black Birds, Starling, Skylarks, European Singing Birds, etc., etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

on TUESDAY, July 25, we will offer at 9% a. m., DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS In attractive lines. Also, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Hdkfs., Brushes, Piece Goods, Cotton-des, etc., together with the following specialties, peremptory.

ades, etc., together with the following specialties peremptory:
A fresh consignment of Real French Flowers.
A fresh consignment of Millinery Velvets.
An invoice of Skirt Linings.
An invoice of Skirt Linings.
A new line of Standard Silicias.
A well-assorted line of Bleached Muslins.
A well-assorted line of Standard Tickings.
A new line of Wool-mixed Cassimeres.
Ten cases of Fur Hats, a mfg. consignment.
A case of 11-4 Bed Comfortables.
A Job Lot of Table Cutlery.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Our Regular Auction Sale

Boots, Shoes & Slippers On Wednesday, July 26, at 91 a. m.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., AUCTION SALES OF BANKRUPT STOCK

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Silverware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

R. J. MORSE & CO., At Store Corner Lake and Clark-sts. Sales, Monday, July 24, at 10 a.m., Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Special Evening Sale at 7:30 o'clock. tend these sales for Bargains. ELISON, POMEROY & Co., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. Large Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers Tuesday Morning, July 25, at 9% o'clock. JAL P. McNAWARA & CO., Auctioners VOLUME

ors our celebricosi, by CARG at retail, at loy Also, EHIGH, PARED sizes. Blossburg, for BRIAR HILL and CANNEL Camily use.

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